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MALAN'S
VADE MECUM.

47.1244.



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VADE MECUM

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER.

BY

H. V. MALAN, A.M. M.D.



LONDON:

J. LEATH, 5, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

MDCCCXLVII.

C. AND J. ADLARD, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

P R E F A C E.

THE Author of this work, while studying under the guidance of Hahnemann himself, had the advantage of seeing that distinguished founder of Homœopathy using his own *Materia Medica*, as reference; and he has often heard him state that it was impossible to prescribe for any case without consulting that book repeatedly. He always had it on his table during his consultations, and never went to the sick-bed without it; but the cumbrous size of that work is a great obstacle to this manner of using it. The Author himself, persuaded of the importance of the Master's precept, and aware of the mischief done by neglecting it, has repeatedly carried with him 'Jahr's Manual of Homœopathic Medicine'; but he has also often wished to possess a smaller work to be used

as a guide when visiting the sick chamber of the patient, in the same way as the *Materia Medica* itself is used in the consulting room. He, therefore, made, some years ago, an attempt to write a guide of that sort, which was often of great help to him in his practice, and he hopes now, that this small pocket companion, written with the vivid remembrance of the precepts of his Friend and Master, will be found useful to others. It is intended for direction in the choice of the best remedy at the bed-side, especially in acute diseases. The practitioner will be able, with it, to prescribe at once a remedy suitable to the case, and to afford relief without running the risk either of prescribing an insufficient or an incorrect remedy, or of having to delay to relieve his patient till he has been able to refer to the *Materia Medica* itself.

This *Vade mecum* contains the symptoms of the principal remedies of each disease ; the conditions which aggravate them, and the time of the day or the night in which they are increased. The symptoms

of each different disease are arranged alphabetically, according to the name of the disease ; they are preceded by the clinical remarks, the general symptoms, the moral symptoms and the dreams, all of which are important in the choice of the remedy, and must be taken into consideration when prescribing.

In order to avoid useless repetition, the symptoms of each disease are given as concisely as possible, and the accessory symptoms are not mentioned when to be found separately in another part of the book, under their different names. For instance, in cancer, the symptoms of pyrosis, vomiting, cephalalgia, leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, enuresis, &c. &c., which accompany some forms of that disease are not repeated in the article on cancer, because they are to be found under their different names respectively and separately—the same in other cases. The Author's intention in publishing this pocket volume is to assist the memory in the choice of the remedy, but not, by any means, to offer an equivalent to the indispensable study of the *Materia Medica*.

To the above are joined a succinct table of the Antidotes to most poisonous substances—an Interrogatory of the patient, drawn out by the Author—and his views on Diet.

He hopes that this little work, the first of its kind, will be useful to the homœopathic practitioner in fulfilling what it is intended for; to be of some help for the recovery of those who suffer, and to promote, in some way, the welfare of our great and good cause.

H. V. MALAN.

53, UPPER BERKELEY STREET,
PORTMAN SQUARE.

May 1, 1847.

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The Author always uses, in his practice, medicines which he has received from HAHNEMANN himself, or those prepared by Mr. W. HEADLAND, chemist, 15, Princes street, Hanover square; and he can fully certify, in common with many Homœopathic physicians of this country, the purity and efficacy of Mr. Headland's preparations.

V A D E M E C U M

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER.

ANTIDOTES.

REMOVE the poison from the stomach, either by administering tepid water, in large quantities, as often as possible, or by tickling the throat with the end of a feather; or by mixing snuff or mustard with salt, and putting them on the tongue; or by injections of tobacco-smoke in the rectum by means of a tobacco-pipe; or by the stomach-pump.

Then administer the suitable antidote without delay.

When the poison is unknown.—The white of an egg with water, if the pains are violent; and coffee, if narcotic effects present themselves, till they disappear.

Acid (hydrocyanic).—Liquid ammonia by olfaction; a few drops given in water—by teaspoonfuls; coffee.

Acids (mineral and corrosive).—Soap-water; magnesia diluted in water, chalk in water, when there is vomiting or pain. *When the acid is in the eye*, fresh butter or oil of sweet almonds. *When on the skin*, soap-water.

Acid (sebacic) sometimes developed in hog's lard badly prepared.—Vinegar; lemon-juice in water; strong coffee; strong black tea.

Alkalies.—Vinegar; lemon-juice in water; sour milk.

When *baryta*.—Sulphate of soda dissolved in vinegar.

When *potass*.—Coffee.

Alcohol and Ether.—Milk; mucilaginous drinks; a few drops of ammonia in sugared water; *nux vo.*; coffee.

Almonds (bitter).—Coffee in large quantity, or a few drops of liquid ammonia in water.

Alum.—Soap-water; sugared water; *puls.*, *verat.*

Ammonia.—Fresh butter mixed with tepid water till vomiting, then mucilaginous drinks.

Arsenic.—Soap-water; white of egg mixed with water; sugared water; milk; tritoxide or nitrate of iron or rust in sugared water. When the alarming symptoms are subdued, repeated doses of *ippec*.

Camphor.—Coffee till vomiting; then *op. $\frac{1}{2}$* every hour.

Cantharides.—Spirit of camphor inhaled and rubbed in the thighs; white of egg in water.

Copper (Verdigris).—White of egg in water; mucilaginous drinks; sugared water; milk.

Gases (deleterious).—*Sulphuretted hydrogen*.—One third of vinegar mixed with two thirds of water, applied to the nose; inspiration of air by artificial means, and mechanical action of the chest; muriatic acid, much diluted with water, and given as a drink. When resuscitated, a cup of coffee; or if the patient complains of heat and great weakness, a glass of generous wine.—*Carbonic acid gas*—Vinegar; *opi. $\frac{1}{2}$* .—*Exhalations of mushrooms*, growing in the wainscots of houses—*Sulph. ac. $\frac{3}{4}$* , with water, one teaspoonful every hour.—*Vapour of muriatic acid*—Tobacco smoke.

Hepar sulphuris.—Vinegar with water; lemon-juice oily and mucilaginous drinks; after vomiting, *bell.*

Honey (poisonous).—Camphor by olfaction and friction; coffee or black tea, taken at the same time, as hot as possible.

Iodine.—Starch with water; starch paste; wheat flour; mucilaginous drinks.

Lead.—Sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts) in water; sulphate of soda; soap-water; white of egg; milk; mucilaginous drinks.

Mercurial Preparations, especially *Corrosive Sublimate*.—White of egg; sugared water; milk; starch with water, or starch paste.

Muscles and poisonous Fish.—Charcoal mixed with syrup of sugar, or with sugar and water; olfaction of camphor; coffee; also a great quantity of sugar.

Mushrooms.—Water as cold as possible, to produce vomiting; charcoal, with oil of olives, followed by olfaction of ammonia.

Nitrate of Silver.—Common salt dissolved in water; mucilaginous drinks.

Opium.—Coffee; vinegar; ipec.

Phosphorus.—Vomiting, by a pinch of snuff or mustard placed on the tongue; coffee; after some hours, magnesia; generous wines.

Secale cornutum.—*Solan. niger*.

Stramonium.—Coffee or vinegar in large quantity, till vomiting.

Sulphate of Copper, Iron, or Zinc.—Tepid sugared water; white of egg in water; mucilaginous drinks.

Sulphur (Vapour of).—*Pulse*.

Sumach (poisonous).—*Bry. or bell*.

Tin.—White of egg; sugar; milk; and *pulse*. afterwards.

Vegetables (poisonous).—Olfaction of camphor; strong coffee.

Wounds (poisoned).—Dry heat at a distance; a red hot iron as near as possible without burning, the surrounding parts being protected by oil or saliva; continued till shiver-

ing takes place ; salt-water to drink ; wine and brandy, if not relieved. If the wound becomes blueish and the shooting pains aggravated, *arsen.* $\frac{3}{2}$, often repeated, till amelioration.

Against the bad effects of *Contagious Diseases*.—Dry burning heat at a distance.

INTERROGATORY OF THE PATENT.

The author has found the following plan of interrogating the patient very useful in practice, and therefore gives it in detail. He does not think, however, that all the questions that can possibly be put respecting individual functions should be propounded in every case, but that they should all be borne in mind, so that every one important in each case should invariably be enumerated. When accustomed to the order of this interrogatory, it is easily gone through in all cases ; it avoids the forgetfulness of any one of the functions, and it gives a clear and distinct picture of every symptom of the disease.

Particulars of Interrogation.

Date. Name. Address.

Age. Temperament. Constitution.

State of life ; attitude ; habitus ; disease.

The general symptoms and the general state of the patient.

The history of the disease ; the main symptoms, as the patient complains of them.

Inquiry if any chronic affection (actual or anterior) of the skin, the glands, the mucous membranes, the bones, and the lymphatic vessels.

The symptoms of the head, internal and external.

The symptoms of the senses—the eyes ; the ears ; the nose ; the tongue ; the touch.

The symptoms of the digestion—mouth ; teeth ; throat ; appetite ; stomach ; abdomen ; faeces ; urine.

The symptoms of the organs of generation—catamenia ; mammae.

The symptoms of the calorification—shivering ; heat ; fever.

The symptoms of the exhalations—perspiration ; greasy secretion of the skin.

The symptoms of the respiration—uvula ; velum palati ; bronchi ; lungs.

The symptoms of the circulation—heart ; pulse ; arteries ; veins and lymphatic vessels.

Moral affections—spirits ; feelings.

Intellectual functions—memory.

Sleep ; dreams.

The symptoms of locomotion—general strength ; symptoms of the limbs.

Of all these different functions, should be carefully noted as they occur—

The present symptoms.

The accessory symptoms.

The conditions which aggravate or ameliorate.

The time of the day or night in which they are increased or diminished, or in which they disappear entirely.

The general state of the patient.

It is thus we form a complete interrogatory of the patient, and give a correct picture of his state, which is absolutely necessary for the choice of the remedy homœopathic to the case. The practitioner should therefore consult—

1st. The symptoms of each different disease ;

The conditions which aggravate them ;

The time of the day or the night in which they are increased ;

(these will be found under the name of each disease, as arranged alphabetically.)

2d. The accessory symptoms which will be found by referring to their names.

3d. The clinical remarks ;

The general symptoms ;

The moral symptoms ;

The dreams ;

which will be found in a separate article, the remedies being arranged alphabetically.

DIET.

With respect to the diet of the patient, no exact list can be put down of all the things allowed or forbidden. Too much stress has been laid on the importance of this department of homœopathic practice, and much harm has been done by it, both to the patient and to the good cause of medical truth. The author has repeatedly seen Hahnemann give permission to a patient to continue in moderation the diet to which he had been long accustomed, and when necessary to change it, to do so gradually. The diet should be regulated entirely by the constitution and habits of the patient, and by the disease under which he is labouring. It should also vary in different climates and countries. Hahnemann, for instance, strictly forbade tea on all occasions, but was less strict respecting coffee, because in his country, Germany, tea is considered as a kind of medicine, or seldom used ; while coffee is the morning, afternoon, and evening beverage of the people. The constitution of the Germans, therefore, is accustomed to coffee, but not to tea, and for this reason Hahnemann strictly prohibited it ; but

had he lived under our sky, and become acquainted with the constitution and habits of our society, he would no doubt have reversed his prescription. The same remark applies to the use of wine, mustard, &c. It is, therefore, of importance that the physician should take into consideration the general diet of his patient, the climate and country in which he lives, and all the general and individual circumstances of the case, before he determines upon permissive or prohibitory regulations.

The diet, however, must not be considered, in all cases, of secondary importance; but it must be left to the judgment and science of the homœopathic practitioner to decide in what cases and under what circumstances to restrain or indulge.

It is very doubtful if any person in our country, in good health, and accustomed to our way of living, would long enjoy that health should he be reduced suddenly to what has been termed the homœopathic diet.

CLINICAL REMARKS.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS ; MORAL SYMPTOMS.

DREAMS.

ACON.

In young people. In young women of a sanguine temperament and leading a sedentary life. Acute, local, rheumatic, and arthritic inflammations ; inflammations with swelling ; affections of plethoric persons, of a lively character, of a bilious and nervous constitution, with brown or black hair, and of a strongly-coloured complexion.—Active sanguineous congestions. Evil consequences of a chill from a dry, cold, easterly wind, or from a current of air. Affections caused by a fright, or by anger. Attacks of pain, with thirst, and redness of the cheeks.

Great agitation and boasting, with a feeling of anguish. Despondency that cannot be consoled ; cries, tears, groans, complaints, and reproaches. Apprehension and fear of approaching death. Strong disposition to be angry and frightened. Delirium chiefly at night.

Anxious dreams, with nightmare.

AGAR. M.

Weakness from excessive coition. Pains in the bones of the legs ; piercing pains in different parts of the body ; great sensibility to cool air.

Aversion to conversation. Timid or furious.

AGN. C.

Impotency and stricture. Itching and pricking in different parts of the body. In the evening, in bed, transient heat in the body, with coldness of the knees.

Great sadness, with a fixed idea of approaching death. Great distraction. Absence of mind.

Anxious and lascivious dreams.

ALUM.

In pregnant women, and infants at the breast.—Evil effects of a disappointment. Sensation of constriction in several organs; trembling of the whole body; frequent stretching while sitting; want of vital heat.

Anguish and anxiety, as if threatened with some fatal accident, or some crime had been committed. Weakness of memory. Incapability of following out an idea.

Frequent, anxious dreams, with talking, laughter, tears, lamentations, groans, and somnambulism. Dreams of horses, of quarrels, and of vexations; of fire, of marriages, of spectres, of death, of robbers. Dreams, with fear of death after waking.

ANTI. CRUD.

Rheumatic inflammations and arthritic affections. Rheumatic pains. Heaviness of the limbs. General weakness, especially at night and on waking. Emaciation.

Disgust of life. Dullness of intellect. Madness.

Horrible, voluptuous, oppressive, or quarrelsome dreams.

ARN. MONT.

In plethoric persons, with red face. In lymphatic or exhausted persons, with pale, yellowish, sallow face—Rheumatic and arthritic affections, with inflammatory and erysipelasous swelling of the parts affected. Affections in con-

sequence of mechanical injury. Acute drawing, crawling, pricking, or paralytic pains and sensation as from a bruise. Extreme sensibility of the whole body, chiefly of the joints and of the skin. Heat and burning in the upper parts of the body and cold in the lower parts. General prostration of strength.

Hypochondriacal anxiety. Careless humour. Obstinate resistance.

Dreams of death, of mutilated bodies, of reproaches, of indecision. Terrible dreams.

ARS.

In exhausted persons of nervous or leucophlegmatic constitution, with tendency to catarrhs and to blennorrhœa. In persons of lymphatic or bilious constitution, or of choleric and lively temperament, with tendency to melancholy. —Sufferings of drunkards. Evil effect of a chill in the water. Cachexia from the abuse of quinine or of iodium in scrofulous infants. Atrophy of grown-up people. Rapid failure of strength. Burning pains, chiefly in the interior of the parts affected. Nocturnal pains so excruciating that they excite to despair and fury. Emaciation and atrophy of the whole body. Colliquative sweats.

Mental alienation of drunkards. Melancholy. Anxiety and excessive anguish. In the evening in bed, inconsolable anguish. Fear of solitude, of spectres, and of robbers, with desire of concealment. Weariness of life. Excessive fear of death. Inclination to be angry. Repugnance to conversation. Desire to criticise. Extreme sensibility of all the organs. Great weakness of memory. Delirium. Loss of consciousness and of sensation. Raving.

Frequent dreams, full of cares, threats, apprehensions. Anxious dreams. Dreams of storm, of fire, of black waters, and darkness.

ASS. F.A.T.

Scrofulous and rickety affections. Jerking, regularly intermittent pains, mostly drawing, acute, and with successive pullings, or very dull shootings, which manifest themselves from the inside, outwards.

Uneasiness and hysterical anguish.

Abundant and lively dreams.

AUR.

Mercurial sufferings. Scrofulous affections. Pains like that of a bruise; acute pullings, and paralytic weakness. Great sensibility to the cold, or strong desire to go into the open air.

Melancholy. Irresistible desire to weep and a wish to die. Great anguish. Disposition to suicide. Distrust of self and of others. Anger, passion, gaiety, and deep melancholy.

Anxious dreams.

BARYT. C.

Physical and nervous weakness—in children—in old men. Sufferings after a chill. Scrofulous affections. Pains in the joints and hollow bones. Acute drawing pains.

Repugnance to strangers and to society. Incessant activity. Irresolute and suspicious spirit.

Waking and anxious dreams.

BELL.

In persons of lymphatic or plethoric constitution, with a tendency to enlargement of the glands and to phlegmonous inflammation. Diseases of children and of women, of persons of a mild temperament, with blue eyes, light hair, fine complexion, and delicate skin.—Sufferings resulting from a

chill, from fear, fright, or vexation. Evil effects from the abuse of valerian, mercury, camomile, or opium. Great sensibility to cold air, and tendency to be chilled easily. Prophylactic of scarlatina.

Great agitation, continual tossing, uneasiness, and anguish at night. Fear, with mistrust and suspicion. Inclination to run away. Dotage, delirium, and madness. Involuntary laughter. Fury and rage. Desire to bite and tear everything. Illusion of the senses. Frightful visions. Great weakness of memory.

Dreams anxious, terrible, frightful, vivid. Dreams of burning, of robbers and assassins.

BOR. v.

Sufferings from riding in a carriage, or from eating fruit. Uneasiness of the whole body, not permitting long continuance in the same place ; trembling of the feet.

Great anxiety, especially when riding in a carriage or descending a mountain. Strong tendency to be frightened.

BRYO.

Affections of adults of a nervous, dry, meagre, and biliary temperament, complexion dark, hair and eyes black and brown, character irritable, with a predisposition to inflammations of the serous membranes. Tension, drawing pains, acute pullings and shootings in the limbs. Pain, with shivering and cold. General uneasiness. Sensation of squeezing, with shiverings, caused by the pressure of the clothes.

Uneasiness. Fear of the future. Frequent tears. Despondency. Irascibility. Passion.

Dreams of the transactions of the day. Disagreeable, vexatious dreams. Nocturnal delirium. Somnambulism, especially towards midnight.

CALC. C.

In persons of a plethoric or lymphatic constitution, with a disposition to catarrhs, colds in the head, and diarrhoea. In individuals of a weak, sickly constitution. Sufferings caused by a chill in the water. Affections of children; of women who have copious catamenia.—Evil effects from a strain. Sufferings from an abuse of cinchona. Sufferings of drunkards. Obesity of young persons. Drawing pains in the limbs, at night, in summer or on change of weather. Inflammatory state of the blood in plethoric individuals. Great sensibility to cold and damp air.

Disposition to weep. Anxiety and excessive anguish. Disposition to be frightened. Apprehensions. Hypochondriacal humour, with fear of being ill or unfortunate. Obstinacy and disposition to take everything in bad part. Aversion to others. Disgust and aversion to all labour whatever.

Frequent, vivid, fantastic, frightful dreams. Dreams of sick and dead persons; of fires, murders, rats, and mice.

CAMPH.

Against the poisonous effects of opium—coccus—cantharides—musk—spongia—vapour of arsenic—and of copper.

Loss of consciousness. Delirium. Tearful humour.

CANN. S.

Hysterical complaints. Complaints caused by mental fatigue and physical exertion. Sensation of paralysis and deep shootings in different parts of the body; or else sensation, as if pinched.

Easily offended. Mania. Vanishing of thoughts. Want of words.

CANTH.

Burning pains, as if from excoriation, in all the cavities of the body. Acute shootings towards the interior of different parts.

Want of self-confidence. Pusillanimity and timidity. Paroxysms of rage.

CAPS. AN.

In persons of a phlegmatic temperament.—Pains as from dislocation, with stiffness in the joints. Repugnance to movement.

Disposition to be frightened. Obstinate resistance. Nostalgia. Redness of the cheeks and sleeplessness.

Frequent dreams.

CARB. V.

Evil effects from the abuse of mercury or of cinchona. Weakness in consequence of passion or of severe acute diseases. Want of reaction of the vital force. Ill effects from lifting a heavy weight or from riding in a carriage. Sufferings caused by warm and damp weather. Sensibility to changes of weather. Pains, with anxiety, heat, and complete despondency. Pain followed by dejection of spirits. Sudden prostration of the physical powers. Total absence of pulse.

Uneasiness and anxiety in the evening. Fear of spectres. Timidity. Despair. Irascibility and passion. Slowness of the progress of ideas.

Dreams frequent, fantastical, anxious, and terrible, with talking, starts, and fright.

CAUST.

In children; in hysterical persons.—Insupportable in-

quietude in the whole body in the evening. Great sensibility to a current of air.

Melancholy and vexatious thoughts, with tears. Uneasiness. Great anguish. Irascibility. Passion. Discouragement. Tendency to make mistakes when speaking.

Anxious dreams, about grievous things, about quarrels. Confused and voluptuous dreams, with talking and laughter.

CHAM.

In children during dentition. In pregnant and lying-in women. In hysterical persons. Different affections of women and of children.—Bad effects from coffee or from narcotic palliatives. Sufferings in consequence of a chill, of sudden grief, or of a fit of passion. Pains accompanied with thirst, heat, redness of one cheek, and hot perspiration on the head. Great sensibility to pain. Over-excitement and excessive sensibility of the nervous system. Great desire to remain in a lying position; a child will neither walk nor be carried in the arms.

Attacks of great anguish, as if the heart would break. Complete despondency. Excessive uneasiness. Agitation and tossing; groans and tears. Disposition to weep and to be angry. Quarrelsome and choleric humour. Impatience of interruption when talking.

Fantastical, lively, quarrelsome, and vexatious dreams.

CHIN.

In persons of a meagre, dry, and bilious constitution; in leucophlegmatic persons, with a disposition to dropsical affections, to catarrhs, to colds in the head, and other mucous discharges, or to diarrhoea. Affections of females.—Sufferings after a fit of passion, or a chill, or from an abuse of tea. Sufferings of drunkards. Pains, with inquietude in

the parts affected, which obliges one to move them. Great tendency to perspiration during movement or sleep. Over-excitability of the whole nervous system. Emaciation. Great sensibility to a current of air.

Great anxiety. Despondency. Excessive irascibility, with pusillanimity and inability to bear the least noise. Great flow of ideas and projects.

Painful, frightful dreams, which produce agitation during sleep and after waking. Disordered, senseless dreams after midnight.

CIC.

Spasmodic affections of hysterical persons; of women; of children.—Affections from the abuse of opium. Pain, as from excoriation, or from a blow on various parts.

Great facility to be affected by mournful stories. Suspicion, mistrust, misanthropy.

Lively dreams of the events of the day.

CIN.

Affections of children.—Loss of humours. Cramp-like tearings, pullings, and shootings in different parts.

Inclination to weep; a child cries when touched. Perpetual uneasiness, and desire for all sorts of things, which are rejected some moments after.

CLEM.

Sufferings from an abuse of mercury. Relaxation of the muscles. Great emaciation. Vibration through the whole body.

Sadness and apprehension.

Cocc.

Affections of persons of a mild and phlegmatic tempera-

ment, especially women ; and of persons of a bilious and choleric temperament.—Sufferings brought on by a fit of rage ; by an abuse of chamomile ; by the motion of a carriage, of a swing, or of a ship. Pains, as of constriction or of a bruise, in the internal organs.

Sad and melancholy reflections. Strong, anxious apprehension. Excessive susceptibility.

Anxious, frightful dreams ; dreams of death, of disease, of ghosts.

COFF.

Excessive nervous excitability. Evil effects of a chill. Forerunners of the smallpox, of morbilli. Great flexibility of the muscles and activity of the whole body. Mental and physical excitability.

Tears, howls, cries, tossing, and despondency. Anxiety of heart and of conscience, with apprehensions.

Fantastic dreams and visions.

COLOC.

Evil effects from mental emotions, with indignation and mortification. Cramp-like affections. Contractions in the whole body.

Mental dejection, anxiety, and inquietude.

Frequent, lascivious dreams.

CON.

Hysterical and hypochondriacal affections, with great continency of unmarried persons, or from sexual excesses. Affections of old men ; of women, especially of pregnant women.—Inveterate affections, especially in the glands ; in the tendons and membranes. Convulsive shaking of the limbs. Want of natural vital heat.

Hysterical anguish. Ill-humour and moroseness. Hypochondriacal indifference. Unfitness for exertion. Fear of robbers.

Anxious and frightful dreams. Dreams of disease, mutilation, death, danger, and quarrels. Nightmare.

CROC. S.

Movements as if from something alive in different parts of the body. Numbness of some of the limbs. Great depression in the morning.

Strong tendency to sadness, or great gaiety and joyous humour. Strong desire to laugh. Gay and pleasant mania. Severity and mildness of character alternately. Forgetfulness and distraction.

Frightful or gay and pleasant dreams.

CUPR.

In irritable and sensitive persons.—Spasmodic affections, caused by a fright. Weakness, with over-excitement of the nervous system; tedious weakness; excessive sensibility of all the organs.

Fits of abstraction, with quick pulse, febrile symptoms, followed by perspiration. Madness.

DIGIT.

Attacks of excessive weakness, especially after breakfast and dinner. Sudden prostration of strength, amounting to fainting, with general perspiration.

Extreme anguish, especially in the evening. Disposition to weep, and great fear of the future. Moroseness.

Anxious dreams.

DULCA.

Sufferings from the use of mercury; from a chill. Af-

fections of the mucous membranes. Weakness and fatigue of the whole body.

Mental agitation. Disposition to quarrel, without anger. Frightful dreams.

EUPHRAS.

Severe consequences of mechanical injuries. Pricking in the limbs, as if from a gnat.

Taciturnity and repugnance to conversation. Frightful dreams.

GRAPH.

Excoriation of the skin, which is rough and dry. Contraction of the tendons. Great emaciation. Rapid failure of strength. General lassitude.

Profound sorrow, with despondency and much weeping. Anguish, as from the fear of an impending calamity. Anxious agitation at night. Timid character.

Anxious and frightful dreams. Dreams of death and fire. Dreams with meditations.

GUILAC.

Evil effects from the abuse of mercury. Contraction of the parts affected. Great general uneasiness.

Forgetfulness of names. Weakness of memory.

HELL. N.

Shooting and piercing pains, as if in the periosteum. Sudden relaxation of all the muscles, as if they refused their office.

Melancholy, taciturnity. Excessive and almost killing anguish. Hypochondriacal humour. Obstinate silence. Dullness of the internal senses.

Confused, anxious dreams, the remembrance of which is not retained.

HEP. S.

Evil consequence of an abuse of mercury. Pains as from excoriation or bruise on being touched. Shootings in the joints. Physical depression and trembling, after smoking tobacco, or on walking in the open air.

Anguish and extreme apprehension. Strong inclination to suicide. Dislike even to see friends.

Dreams of fire, sickness, danger, shots.

HYOSC.

In pregnant and parturient women. In children, affections caused by worms—affections in consequence of a chill, of a fright, or of a contradiction. Excessive nervous excitement, with sleeplessness. Limbs cold, trembling, and numbed; jerking of the tendons. Great weakness and debility.

Melancholy. Desire to make a jest of everything. Jealousy. Fury, with desire to strike and to kill. Loss of consciousness. Delirium. Lascivious mania.

IGNAT.

Affections of sensitive persons, of a nervous temperament, and inclined to concentrate in themselves the vexations which they experience; of females, especially hysterical women.—Evil effects of affliction, of secret vexation, of unhappy love, of a fright, or of a contradiction; of an abuse of coffee or of chamomile. Cutting, acute, and sometimes hard pressure on the limbs and other parts. Constriction in the internal organs.

Concealed sorrow, with sighing. Strong disposition to

be frightened. Morose and sad humour. Tenderness of character and delicacy of conscience. Laconic speech. Love of solitude. Lachrymose humour, or feeling miserable from unhappy love.

Dreams, with fixed ideas.

IPEC.

Affections of children; of fair persons with a sensual temperament. In hysterical persons. In parturient women—Evil effects of fat pork, of an indigestion, of a debauch, of a cold. Evil consequence of the abuse of quinine. Fits of uneasiness, with dislike to all food. Excessive and sudden debility. Bleeding from different organs.

Anxiety. Fear of death. Cries and howling of children. Moroseness. Impatience.

Frightful dreams. Terrifying dreams.

KALI C.

In hysterical persons.—Painful sensibility of the extremities, in whatever position they are placed. Strong inflammatory state of the blood. Great tendency to take cold, and excessive dread of the open air.

Disposition to be frightened. Irascible and passionate humour. Fear in the evening, in bed.

Frequent, anxious, and frightful dreams. Dreams of robbers, death, danger, serpents, sickness, spectres, and devils.

LACH.

Affections of meagre, exhausted persons, of a melancholic or choleric temperament, with sickly complexion.—Sufferings from warm and damp weather, as well as from change of wind or of weather. Evil consequences of sorrow, of an

affliction, and of a fright. Sufferings of drunkards. Evil effects from the abuse of mercury. Debility from loss of humours. Voluptuous feelings. Strongly pressive pains in several parts of the body. Tension in the muscles, as if they were too short; great weakness of body and mind.

Uneasiness, and desire to go into the open air. Mental dejection and melancholy. Apprehension, uneasiness about personal disease. Too great readiness to yield to sorrow, to view the dark side of everything. Frantic jealousy. Dislike and unfitness for any exertion, either of mind or of body. Uncertainty and indecision. Great apathy, and extraordinary weakness of memory. Over-excitement and excessive nervous irritability. State of ecstasy and excitement occasioning tears. Frantic loquacity. Ideas which pass rapidly and continually from one subject to another.

Connected and frequent, poetical, meditative, and voluptuous dreams. Dreams of quarrels, of horrible things, of spectres, of death.

LED.

Coldness and want of vital heat; the warmth of the bed causes heat and burning in the limbs.

Morose and peevish humour. Immoveable gravity. Fantastic visions and images on closing the eyes. Agitated, anxious, lascivious dreams, with emission of semen.

LYCOP.

Affections of persons of a mild character—especially of women—inclined to melancholy, or of a lymphatic or leucophlegmatic constitution, with a tendency to colds in the head, to pulmonary catarrhs, and other mucous discharges. Bad effects from the abuse of mercury. Drawing and tearing in the limbs; shooting pains in the internal

and external parts. Starts and jerks in the whole body. Want of vital heat. Great emaciation.

Melancholy. Peevish humour. Anguish and disposition to weep on the approach of strangers. Irritability and susceptibility, with tears. Obstinacy. Incapability of mental labour.

Voluptuous, vivid, mournful dreams. Dreams of murder, of the occupations of the day.

MERC.

Affections of persons of a lymphatic, plethoric, or of a leucophlegmatic constitution ; of depraved nutrition ; weak in body and mind, with a tendency to suffer from exposure to cold, and to perspire readily ; or of a phlegmatic temperament, disposed to melancholy. Sufferings caused by a chill, especially in the cool of the evening.—Chronic suffering from the abuse of wine or coffee, as well as from venereal excess, or from onanism. Great uneasiness in the limbs. Emaciation and atrophy of the whole body. Excitability and sensibility of all the organs.

Great anguish, uneasiness, and agitation. Excessive internal torment in the evening, in bed at night. Great indifference, or disgust of life. Disposition to fly into a passion. Quarrelsome humour. Entire unfitness for meditation. Weakness of memory. Mania, with disposition to shed tears.

Frequent, anxious, horrible, historical, vivid, and voluptuous dreams. Dreams of robbers, of dogs that bite, of rebellion, of floods, of shots.

MOSCH.

In hysterical, weak persons.—Hypochondriacal affections. Nervous excitability, with sleeplessness. Convul-

sions, with cramps in the chest. Hysterical symptoms, even in men.

Complaints and lamentations on account of excessive sufferings, without the patient being able to say where he is affected. Apprehension of death, and excessive timidity about dying. Exceedingly quarrelsome humour, and great irascibility, with passion proceeding even to fury.

Vivid dreams of being detected in disgraceful acts, and of a situation in which nothing succeeds.

NAT. MUR.

Evil consequences of vexation and anger. Weakness from loss of humours or other debilitating causes. Sufferings from excessive study. Falling off of the hair after acute diseases; and after accouchement. Jerking of the tendons; contraction of the muscles and limbs. Great relaxation of the physical and moral powers. Weakness. Emaciation. Uneasiness of body, with shivering.

Melancholy sadness. Much weeping. Anguish. Indifference. Unfitness for labour. Irritability. Rage easily provoked. Weakness of memory. Incapacity for reflection.

Anxious, disagreeable dreams, with tears and talking. Frightful dreams of quarrels, murders, fire, thieves. Dreams which still keep possession of the mind after waking, and which are believed to be realities.

NITR. AC.

Affections of persons of a dark complexion, with black or brown hair and eyes; of a meagre, dry, bilious constitution, and quick irritable character; or of a weak, lymphatic, or leucophlegmatic constitution, with disposition to diarrhoea, cold in the head, leucorrhœa, or other mucous discharges.—

Aching pains, or ill effects from the abuse of mercury ; great weakness and general lassitude. Excessive emaciation. Tendency to take cold.

Sadness. Fits of anguish. Uneasiness respecting the state of the health. Fear of death. Excitability. Irritability. Despair.

Many fantastical, voluptuous, anxious, frightful dreams. Dreams of death, of spectres, of the business of the day, of crimes, of festivities.

Nux vom.

In persons of a lively, choleric, or sanguine temperament, with black eyes and hair, with a pale, or yellowish, or high-coloured complexion ; or of a bilious, dry, meagre or plethoric, strong or lymphatic, feeble and exhausted constitution ; or of venous constitution, with disposition to hemorrhoids, hypochondriasis, hysteria, and melancholy. Sufferings of pregnant women ; of infants. Sufferings from the abuse of coffee, wine, or spirituous or narcotic drugs ; from a chill, from a fit of passion, from excessive study, from prolonged watching, from sedentary life. Sufferings from rough and tempestuous weather.—Sensation of torpor and of paralytic weakness in the parts affected. Pains which appear so insupportable as to tempt to suicide. Attacks of uneasiness and trembling of the limbs. Emaciation of the body.

Hypochondriacal, sorrowful humour. Great uneasiness respecting the state of health ; desire to speak of the disease ; fear of approaching death. Anguish, anxiety, excessive uneasiness, which urges even to suicide, especially when lying down in the evening or after midnight. Moral excitability and extreme sensibility of all the organs. Extraordinary facility to be frightened. Inconsolable despon-

dency and lamentations, complaints, and cries. Inclination to weep, to be angry, to indulge in passion, to criticise, and utter reproaches, quarrels, insults, and invectives. Ill-humour, vexation, anger. Dislike to and unfitness for bodily and mental labour.

Dreams full of trouble and agitation. Continued fantastical, terrible and anxious, voluptuous dreams—full of cruelties, or of meditation and cares. Dreams of vermin, mutilated bodies, teeth falling out; of the occupations of the day, and of urgent business.

OPI.

In recent affections. Sufferings of old people.—Nervous torpor. Want of vital reaction against the medicines. Sufferings of drunkards. Bad effects of fright, with continued fear or sudden joy. Trembling. Shocks and jerks in the limbs. General coldness. Great weakness. General emaciation.

Carelessness. Strong tendency to be frightened. Rash and inconsiderate boldness. Stupidity. Loss of consciousness. Illusions of the imagination. Delirium, with frightful visions.

Lascivious, frightful, and anxious dreams.

PETR.

Sufferings caused by vexation. Ready numbness of the limbs. Great weakness after the least exertion. Emaciation. Repugnance to the open air, with shivering when exposed to it.

Disposition to be frightened. Violent, irascible character, with inclination to insult. Loss of memory. Great want of resolution.

Vivid, anxious, and frightful dreams.

PHOSPH.

Affections of persons of a weak, phthisical, irritable, and lymphatic constitution ; or of persons with light hair and blue eyes, slender shape, and a lively and sensitive temperament, or of a constitution weakened by long illness or by other debilitating causes. Sufferings caused by a chill, or by anger. Physical and nervous weakness, caused by protracted influences injurious to the vital economy. Inability to remain in the air. Great weakness and lassitude, with a feeling of paralysis. Bleeding from different organs.

Anguish and uneasiness when alone. Disposition to fear. Hypochondriacal sadness. Great irascibility, passion, anger, and violence. Repugnance to labour.

Anxious, unpleasant, frightful, and horrible, or vivid and uneasy dreams. Dreams of animals which bite ; of robbers, fire, the business of the day, bloodshed, death, quarrels, and creeping things.

PHOS. A.

Phthisical and nervous weakness, caused by violent acute diseases, by loss of humours and other debilitating causes, especially when they have rapidly undermined a constitution previously strong. Sufferings caused by onanism. Weakness of young people who grow rapidly. Bad effects from vexation, with care and uneasiness, or from disappointed love. Cramp-like pain and sensation, as if the periosteum were scraped with a knife. Emaciation.

Sadness. Silent peevishness and aversion to conversation. Great indifference. Uneasiness respecting the future.

Anxious dreams of death, with fear of waking. Lascivious dreams.

PLAT.

Different affections of females, principally of irritable women, who have copious catamenia and very strong sexual desire.—Sufferings from the abuse of lead. Evil effects from passion or vexation. Cramp-like and constrictive pains. Excessive weakness. Moral and physical affections alternating with each other.

Sadness in the evening, with strong inclination to weep, often alternating every second day, with excessive gaiety. Involuntary weeping. Anxietas praecordium to an excessive degree, with great fear of death, which is believed to be very near, accompanied with palpitation of the heart and obstructed respiration. Pride and self-conceit, with contempt for all other persons—ameliorated in the open air and in the sun. Loss of consciousness.

Lascivious dreams. Anxious dreams of wars and blood-shed.

PLUMA.

Creeping pains in the bones. Cramps and constrictive pains in the internal organs. General emaciation.

Silent melancholy. Great anguish and uneasiness. Imbecility. Wild delirium.

Many dreams, sometimes lascivious, with erections.

PULS.

Affections, principally of females, or of persons of a mild character, inclined to pleasantry and to easy laughter or weeping; of a mild countenance, phlegmatic temperament, inclining to melancholy; of a lymphatic constitution, with

pale complexion, blue eyes, and light hair, ephelis, disposition to take cold in the head, or to other mucous discharges.—Bad consequences from the abuse of sulphureous waters, of mercury, cinchona, chamomilla, or from the fat of pork; from wine. Sufferings brought on by fright or vexation, or by a chill in the water; by the suppression of the catamenia. Pains shifting rapidly from one part to another. Disposition of the limbs to go to sleep. Emaciation.

Melancholy, sadness, tears, great uneasiness respecting personal affairs. Inclination to commit suicide. Fear of ghosts at night, or in the evening. Despondency. Indecision. Moroseness. Repugnance to conversation. Great susceptibility of character. Ill-humour. Disgust or contempt for everything.

Frequent, frightful, anxious, confused, disgusting, voluptuous dreams. Dreams of quarrels and of the business of the day, of spectres, and of the dead.

RHE.

In children. In parturient women.—Lassitude and heaviness of the whole body.

Indifference, or impetuous desire for any particular object.

Anxious, sad, and vivid dreams.

RHUS T.

Affections especially of the tendons, synovial membranes and ligaments.—Want of plasticity in the blood, with tendency to a cessation of organic activity, extending to paralysis. Local inflammations with cerebral affections. Suffering caused by a cold bath, by a strain, dislocation, concussion, or other mechanical injuries, especially with sufferings of the joints and synovial membranes. Tensive shootings

in the joints. Crawling sensation in the parts affected. Inability to bear the open air.

Anxious sadness and excessive anguish in the evening and at night. Inclination to weep. Agitation, which does not permit remaining seated.

Vivid dreams of the business of the day. Dreams of fire.

SABIN.

General uneasiness, as from long watching. Throbbing in all the arteries.

Despondency. Sadness. Disposition to be angry. Indifference.

Anxious dreams, continued dreams, full of fanciful images and intellectual efforts.

SASSA.

Affections caused by a chill in the water, or by suppressed gonorrhœa. Shootings and tearing pains. Great lassitude, especially in the lower limbs. Emaciation.

Anxiety, with trembling of the feet. Fickleness.

Frightful dreams, with frequent starts.

SEC. C.

In weak, consumptive subjects. In women—Evil effects of a fright. Tingling in the limbs and joints; great lassitude and indolence. Emaciation. Heaviness and torpor of the limbs.

Fury. Fear of death. Loss of consciousness. Timidity.

SEP.

Affections of females, especially of those of a weak constitution, having a delicate and tender skin.—Affections

caused by vexation ; by onanism. Commotion and jerks in the limbs. Want of vigour on waking. Great tendency to take cold.

Sadness, dejection, tears. Anguish in the evening. Great uneasiness about the health. Despondency. Indifference. Susceptibility. Weakness of memory.

Anxious and frightful dreams. Lascivious dreams.

SILI.

Bad effects from the abuse of mercury. Hysterical sufferings. Physical weakness in children. Nervous excitement, with sleeplessness. Great desire to sleep on the approach of a storm.

Anxiety and agitation. Moroseness. Rooted dislike of life.

Lascivious dreams. Fantastic, anxious dreams, with tears and talking. Dreams of robbers, assassins, dogs, voyages, and spectres.

SPIG.

Sensation in the limbs as if bruised. Great sensitiveness to cold air. Great liability to suffer from a chill.

Anxiety, with restless care concerning the future. Weakness of memory. Absence of ideas.

SPONG.

Fits of anguish.

Fantastic, sad, and anxious dreams. Delirium on going to sleep.

STAPHYS.

Bad effects from disappointment, with anger and indignation ; or from vexation, with uneasiness. Nervous weakness

caused by onanism. Sufferings from abuse of mercury. Pain in the muscles as if from excessive lassitude.

Hypochondriacal humour. Sadness, weeping. Ill-humour, irascibility. Excessive anger. Extremely dull intellect.

Restless, lascivious dreams.

STRAM.

Spasmodic affections, caused by a fright, or respiration of the vapour of mercury. Sequela of measles. Trembling of the limbs. Suppression of all secretions and excretions.

Melancholy. Inconsolableness and irritability about trifles. Bursts of laughter. Ungovernable fury. Desire to bite, to strike, to kill. Desire for society. Dullness of all the senses. Delirium, with visions of terrific spectres. Delusions of fancy. Mania, with endless fictions of the imagination, lascivious talking, affected importance, ridiculous buffoonery, in constant alternation with sad and serious behaviour.

Vivid dreams.

SULPH.

Affections of persons of a lymphatic constitution, disposed to eruptions, herpes, enlarged glands; or else of a biliary constitution, with tendency to hemorrhoids, hypochondria, and melancholy; or of a weak, leucophlegmatic, exhausted constitution; with sickly complexion, disposition to catarrhs; to suffer from the least chill; to ready and profuse perspiration, and to colds in the head. Sufferings from abuse of wine, or of mercury, and from mineral poisons; from a chill; from exposure to wind or water. Nervous weakness, caused by onanism, by debilitating losses

of the humours of the body, by over-study, and too long watching. Pains in the chest, caused by muscular exertion, especially by lifting a weight. Stiffness and sensation of torpor in the limbs. Great sensitiveness to the open air, and to the wind. Stooping gait. Extraordinary emaciation.

Melancholy and sadness. Strong propensity to weep. Attacks of anguish. Irritability; disposition to be angry. Indecision. Great flow of ideas. Strong tendency to religious forms and philosophical reveries. Great weakness of memory.

Frequent, fantastic, anxious, frightful, horrible, and disgusting dreams. Dreams of fire, of dogs that bite, of fine clothes, of falling, of dangers, of death. Dreams with a presentiment of what will take place on the morrow.

SULPH. AC.

Bad effects from mechanical injuries; the pains increase and disappear suddenly. Lassitude of the whole body, with sensation of trembling.

Melancholy dejection. Inclination to weep. Peevish moroseness. Disgust of life.

Anxious dreams.

TART. E.

Convulsive, jerking pains and spasms. Excessive tenderness of the whole body; when the child is touched, it utters piercing cries.

Despondency and despair. Anxious apprehensions respecting the future, in the evening. Wild gaiety, by day only.

Many fantastic dreams.

THUC.

Great irritability and nervous excitement. Desire to exercise in the open air. Numbness and crawling in the limbs.

State of irritability, and disposition to anger. Excessive moral excitement. Irresistible desire to sing.

Vivid and frequent dreams.

THUI.

Physical weakness, with full mental powers.

Mental dejection. Agitation. Deep thoughtfulness. Slowness of speech. Searching for words in conversation.

Troublesome, anxious dreams of danger and death, with starts and cries. Lascivious dreams, with painful erections.

VERAT. A.

Sufferings of young women, of young girls, or of pregnant women.—Chronic affections from the abuse of cinchona. Bad effects from fear, fright, or vexation. Hysterical sufferings. Physical and nervous weakness, caused by violent acute diseases. Paroxysms of pain, which always occasion delirium and anguish. Excessive chronic weakness. General emaciation.

Excessive anguish and uneasiness, with apprehension and troubled conscience, at night. Tendency to be frightened. Restlessness—body constantly in motion. Disposition to be angry. Extreme taciturnity. Absence of ideas. Mental alienation and insanity.

Anxious dreams, with moanings.

VIOL. OD.

In hysterical persons.—Hysterical humour, with constant weeping.

Great flow of unsettled and confused ideas. Predominance of intellect over sensation and feeling.

ZINC.

Tearings, and internal pains. Pains as from excoriation. Sensation of coldness in the bones. Violent trembling of the whole body. Heaviness, and excessive weakness when walking, or on waking in the morning.

Fretful, peevish humour. Dislike to conversation, especially in the evening. Propensity to passion. Aversion to labour. Fickleness with sadness at noon, and joy in the evening. Great uneasiness, when left alone.

Fantastic, frightful, agitated, disgusting and terrific dreams.

SYMPTOMS OF EACH DIFFERENT DISEASE;
 CONDITIONS WHICH AGGRAVATE THEM;
 TIME OF THE DAY OR THE NIGHT IN WHICH
 THEY ARE INCREASED.

ABSCESS.

Ars. Burning pains in the abscess, and general burning heat at intervals. *Worse*: During repose; evening; night; periodically.

Bell. Redness of the abscess, extending far over the surrounding parts. The skin red, hot, and shining. Abscess of the liver. *Worse*: When touched; when moving; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; night.

Hep. s. Painful to the touch. Tendency to suppuration. Fluctuation. Abscess of the liver. *Worse*: Night.

Merc. s. Violent itching. Tendency to ulceration. Skin blueish-red. Profuse perspiration. *Worse*: Night; after midnight.

Sep. Indolent abscess, with itching and burning of the parts. *Worse*: During repose; evening; night.

Sil. Tendency to suppuration. Fluctuation. Abscess of the liver. Shootings in the abscess. Tendency to induration. *Worse*: On change of weather; night; new or full moon.

Sulph. Swelling and induration. Tendency to suppuration. Indolent abscess. Burning and itching. *Worse*: Night.

ACIDITY OF CHILDREN.

Bell. Violent retchings of mucous matter. Spasmodic hiccough. Crying. Face red, or very pale. *Worse:* From the least movement; towards night.

Calc. c. Constant eructations of a sour substance. Sour vomitings, with shuddering. *Worse:* After the least food; morning.

Cham. Nausea in the morning. Bitter vomiting. Bitter risings, with crying and tossing about. Red cheeks. *Worse:* After food; night.

Rhe. Insipid, clammy mucus. Nausea. Insipid, watery risings. *Worse:* During sleep.

Sulph. Continued empty risings, acid or bitter. *Worse:* After food; morning; night.

ACNE.

Ars. Eruption red and white, with heat and itching. Itching, burning pimples. Small, red pimples. Pustules filled with blood and pus; chiefly in the head, face, and neck. Acne rosacea—In drunkards, *Worse:* When the parts affected are cold; night.

Bell. Chiefly on the face, the neck, the abdomen, and the hands. Red spots on the whole body. Pustules with whitish edges. Red, hot swelling and very painful pustules. Acne punctata—In young people, *Worse:* When touched; during motion; night.

Calc. c. Red spots on the cheeks, forehead, and in the whiskers, with burning heat; sometimes humid and scabby. In form of clusters. Acne rosacea—From sexual excesses. *Worse:* Morning.

Carb. v. Small pimples, with burning sensation. Red pimples on the face. Eruption, like tetter, around the lips—

In young people. *Worse*: In the warmth of bed; evening.

Nux vom. Pricking, burning, and itching. Erruption, with burning and itching. Small purulent pimples on cheeks and head—In drunkards. *Worse*: When undressing; morning; evening.

Sulph. Itching. Small, itching pimples. Burning, itching eruptions. Itching pimples. From sexual excesses. *Acne punctata*—In young people. *Worse*: In bed; in open air; in a hot room; night.

AGALACTIA.

Agn. c. Deficiency of energy in the breasts. Deficiency of excitement—In women of a strong constitution.

Calc. c. Flowing by fits. Pain of excoriation in the breasts. Tight swelling of the glands of the breasts. *Worse*: In cold, damp weather; morning.

Cham. Great hardness of the breasts. Yellow tinge of the breasts, and sensation of torpor in them. Caused by a chill, or by anger. *Worse*: After mental emotion.

Coff. From a violent emotion. Sensation of cold, with great nervous excitement, and great sensibility of the breasts. *Worse*: From the least moral excitement.

ALIENATION OF MIND.

Acon. Gloominess, taciturnity, and laconic style in speaking. Fear, and presentiment of approaching death. Cold perspiration. Congestion of blood in the chest. Palpitation of the heart. *Anxietas praecordium*—In lying-in women. *Worse*: At the time of the catamenia; night.

Bell. Excessive anguish. Agitation. Frightful visions of spectres and devils. Desire to run away, to spit, strike, &c. Wildness of the eyes. Fixed and furious look. Puffed

face. Burning thirst, and repugnance to drink. Dysphagia. Trembling of the limbs. Sleeplessness. *Worse*: From the slightest opposition; night.

Hyosc. Imbecility. Trembling of the limbs, alternately with epileptic fits. Great anguish and fear. Jealousy, fury, with desire to strike and kill. *Worse*: During the catamenia; at the sight of water; night.

Lach. Excessive loquacity. Ideas rapidly passing from one subject to another. Extasy and excitement, which proceed even to tears. Jealousy and pride. *Worse*: An hour after a meal; night; before midnight.

Nux vom. Great anguish and uneasiness. Desire to leave the house and to wander abroad. Congestion in the head. Bewilderment, and heaviness of the head. Fulness of the abdomen. Pressure, heaviness, squeezing in the epigastrium and hypochondria. Constipation. Sleeplessness, with starts. *Worse*: When lying down in the evening, after midnight; from the least noise or movement; morning.

Opi. Lethargic drowsiness. Frightful visions. Convulsive movements. Great sleepiness, with inability to go to sleep. Constipation. *Worse*: After sleep; in the heat; evening; towards midnight.

Stram. Loss of consciousness. Delirium. Great loquacity. Affected manners. Airs of importance. Conversation with spirits. Fury. Desire for light and society. Redness and bloatedness of the face. *Worse*: When fixing the eyes on brilliant objects; when waking; during the catamenia; in sleep; morning; periodically.

ALOPECIA.

Chin. Sensibility of the exterior of the head on being touched. Perspiration of the hairy scalp.—From debilitating

losses of humours. After long illnesses. From abuse of mercury.

Graph. Itching in the hairy scalp. Falling off of the hair, even on the sides of the head—From skin disease.

Hep. s. Cold sweat on the head. Falling off of the hair by handfuls—From abuse of mercury.

Sulph. Painful sensitiveness of the roots of the hair when touched. Mobility of the hairy scalp, with great itching.

AMAUROSIS.

Bell. Pupils dilated and insensible. Photophobia. Flames. Black spots. Nocturnal blindness, as soon as the sun is set. Pressing and expansive pains, extending to the orbits. Amaurosis erethistica—Result of fine work. Consequence of cold in the head. In scrofulous subjects. From suppression of a hemorrhage, abuse of mercury, congestion of blood, spasmodic affections, and disorders of the uterine system. *Worse:* When pressing on the cheek; in open air; when waking; morning.

Calc. c. As if looking through a mist. Excessive photophobia. Pupils much dilated—From debilitating causes. In scrofulous subjects. After the suppression of a chronic hemorrhage. From nervous cephalalgia, congestion of blood, gastric affections. *Worse:* When stooping; on waking; after a meal; during the catamenia; when reading; by candle-light; morning; evening.

Merc. s. Momentary attacks of sudden blindness. Excessive sensibility of the eyes, especially to the brightness of the fire—In consequence of a cold in the head. From arthritic metastasis. After repression of exanthemata. *Worse:* When exposed to the fire; in open air; by candle-light; by daylight; afternoon; evening.

Phosph. Sudden attacks of blindness. Everything appears

as if covered with a gray veil. Excessive sensibility of the eyes to any bright light. Black spots before the sight; with nervous cephalalgia. After the suppression of a chronic hemorrhage. From congestion of blood in the head. With gastric affections, and sufferings of the uterine system. *Worse*: When stooping; after eating; when reading; by candle-light; morning.

Puls. With paleness of the face. Confused sight, as if caused by something that could be removed by rubbing. Photophobia. Frequent and profuse lachrymation, in the open air. Contraction of the pupils.—In consequence of a cold in the head. In scrofulous subjects. From a rheumatic cause. After the suppression of a suppuration, or of a chronic hemorrhage. From gastric, uterine, or heart affections. *Worse*: By candle-light; when standing; during the catamenia; in the room; evening.

Sulph. Confusion of sight, as if looking through a mist, or as if a black veil were before the eyes. Photophobia, in the sun. Sudden attacks of blindness by day. Profuse lachrymation. Excessive dryness of the eyes—From sexual excesses. From spirituous liquors. From a rheumatic cause. From suppressed hemorrhage or suppuration. From repercussion of exanthemata. From gastric, uterine, and pulmonary affections. *Worse*: In the light of the sun; when looking attentively at anything; morning; afternoon.

AMENORRHEA—AMENIA.

Graph. Suppression of the catamenia. Too pale, too scanty; when there is a chronic eruption, or frequent erysipelatous eruptions—In young girls. In weak persons; with excoriation in the vulva.

Puls. Catamenia irregular, too short, or entirely sup-

pressed. When from the effects of dampness, or cold damp air. With semilateral cephalgia; shooting pains; pale complexion; shooting odontalgia; pains, which shift suddenly to one side; palpitation of the heart; coldness in the hands and feet; disposition to slimy diarrhoea. Leucorrhœa. Nausea, desire to vomit, and vomiting. Swelling of the feet—Mild character, and disposition to tears. In young girls. In weak persons.

Sep. Leucorrhœa. Hysterical cephalgia and megrim. Odontalgia. Discoloured complexion, and dirty spots on the face. Disposition to melancholy and sadness. Excoriation between the thighs.

Subph. Pressive and tensive cephalgia in the occiput, extending to the nape of the neck. Humming in the head. Pimples on the forehead, and round the mouth. Voracious appetite. Pressure, fulness, and heaviness in the stomach, hypochondria, and abdomen. Catamenia entirely suppressed. Loose, slimy evacuations of the bowels. Constipation. Dyspnoea. Pain in the loins. Disposition to take cold. Fatigue, especially in the legs, and great depression after talking—From a chill. In plethoric or in weak persons.

AMYGDALITIS.

Baryt. c. Chronic—Swelling of the amygdalæ. Tendency to induration. *Worse*: When swallowing; when swallowing empty; when sitting down; morning.

Bell. Acute—Shootings and pain of excoriation in the amygdalæ, extending to the ears. Great dryness and burning in the throat. Inflammation and swelling of the amygdalæ. Sensation as if they were of a great size. *Worse*: When speaking; when swallowing; morning.

Hep. s. Acute and chronic—Swelling of the amygdalæ.

Shootings, as from splinters. **Salivation**. *Worse*: When swallowing, coughing, breathing, turning the head; morning; evening.

Merc. s. Acute and chronic—Shooting pains in the amygdala, with great swelling. Tendency to suppuration. Constant want to swallow, with great salivation. *Worse*: In cold air; when speaking; when swallowing; when swallowing empty; evening; night; after midnight.

Sulph. Chronic—Dryness of the throat. Shooting, and sensation of constriction in the throat and amygdala. *Worse*: After eating; when swallowing; in the cold air; morning; night.

ANEURISM.

Ars. Violent, insupportable throbbings. Great burning. Anguish. Anxiety. Great weakness. *Worse*: In open air; in a cold atmosphere; evening; night; periodically.

Carb. v. Aneurism of the heart. Tightness and pressure in the region of the heart. Oppression of the chest. *Worse*: When walking or moving; morning.

Lach. Violent pains. Wheezing: Violent throbbings, with anxiety, and oppression of the chest. Aneurism of the heart. Stitches in the aneurism. General feeling of cold. *Worse*: When pressed upon; when lying down; when getting warm in bed; night.

ANGINA.

Acon. Acute—Pricking in the throat, with heat and febrile symptoms. Phlegmonous angina—From traumatic causes. *Worse*: When waking; when speaking; evening; night.

Atum. Chronic—Contractive pain. Difficult deglutition, as by contraction of the throat. *Worse*: When swallowing; when eating.

Ars. Acute—Burning in the throat. Spasmodic constriction of the throat and of the cesophagus. Inability to swallow, as from paralysis of the cesophagus. Great dryness in the throat and in the mouth. Gangrened angina—In consequence of exanthemata. *Worse:* Morning; night; periodically.

Baryt. c. Acute and chronic—With hard swelling of the amygdalæ. Sensation as of a plug in the throat. Shootings and pains, as of excoriation in the throat. Phlegmonous angina—From a chill. In consequence of exanthemata. *Worse:* When sitting down; when swallowing.

Bell. Acute and chronic—Pain of excoriation. Shooting in the throat. Inflammation and swelling of the throat, of the velum palati, of the uvula, and of the tonsils. Complete inability to swallow, even the least liquid. Constant desire to swallow. Sensation of drinking. Choking, and spasmodic constriction of the throat. Catarrhal; phlegmonous angina—From abuse of mercury. From a chill. From traumatic causes. *Worse:* When reading; speaking; swallowing; from the least touch; morning.

Carb. v. Chronic—Scraping, burning pain in the throat. Rattling from much phlegm in the throat, which is easily detached. Phlegmonous angina—In consequence of an exanthema. From abuse of mercury. *Worse:* When eating; evening; morning.

Cham. Acute—Swelling of the submaxillary glands. Sensation as if there were an enlargement of the throat. Tickling in the larynx. Hoarseness, and roughness of the voice. Redness of one of the cheeks. Catarrhal angina—In children. From checked perspiration. From a chill. From traumatic causes. *Worse:* When lying down; when swallowing; morning.

Lach. Acute and chronic—Dryness in the throat, which

occupies only small, circumscribed places ; or extends to the ears, larynx, and tongue. *Dyspnœa*, danger of suffocation. Constant desire to swallow. Sensation as if there were a tumour or lump to be swallowed. Constant tickling in the throat. Pain of excoriation of the throat. Dread of drinks. Copious accumulation of tenacious mucous. *Gangrened angina*—Angina from abuse of mercury. From a chill. From a syphilitic cause. *Worse* : From the slightest contact ; the most trivial pressure on the neck ; after sleep ; morning ; afternoon.

Merc. s. Acute and chronic—Painful dryness, violent shootings in the throat and amygdalæ. Inflammatory redness of the parts. Difficult deglutition of drinks. Sensation of heat. Perspiration or shivering. Great salivation. *Phlegmonous angina*—Angina caused by a chill. From a syphilitic cause. *Worse* : When swallowing empty ; in the cold air ; when reading ; when swallowing ; night ; after midnight.

Sulph. Chronic—Dryness. Pain as from excoriation. Pressure as from a plug or tumour ; from enlargement or painful constriction. Shootings. *Phlegmonous, catarrhal angina*—Angina from abuse of mercury. From a chill. *Worse* : After a meal ; when swallowing ; morning ; night.

ANOREXIA.

Chin. Aliments appear insipid. Repugnance to food and drink, with a sensation of fulness. Dislike especially to butter, beer, and coffee. Indifference to all food—In convalescence of violent acute diseases. From loss of humours, or other debilitating causes. *Worse* : At intervals.

Merc. s. Insipidity of food, with decided want of appetite.

No wish for food, which, however, is agreeable to the taste, when eaten. Dislike, especially to solid food, meat, and sweetmeats—From verminous affections *Worse*: Night.

Sep. Repugnance and dislike to food, especially to meat and milk—In pregnant women. *Worse*: During the catamenia; morning.

Verat. a. Aversion to hot food. Dislike to food, with nausea and great thirst—In convalescence after violent diseases. From loss of humours, or other debilitating causes. *Worse*: Morning, between four and five o'clock.

ANOSMIA.

Nat. m. With obstruction and dryness of the nose. With dry coryza, sometimes in the morning only. With loss of taste, and sneezing. *Worse*: When stooping; when lying down; night.

Sep. With obstruction or troublesome dryness of the nose and dry coryza. *Worse*: During the catamenia; night.

Silic. With frequent sneezing. Dryness of the nose and dry coryza. *Worse*: When pressing on the nose; when stooping; morning; night.

ANTHRAX.

Ars. Black pustules, with burning pains, and a blackish blue ground. Anthrax with a species of pediculi. Contagious; malignant anthrax. *Worse*: night.

Bell. Red, hot burning tumours, with hot swelling of the diseased part. Malignant anthrax. *Worse*: When touched; when moving; night.

Silic. Tuberous, moist spots. Mild and malignant suppurations, with shooting and burning pains. Conta-

gious and malignant anthrax. Non-contagious furunculus.
Worse: When uncovering the part affected.

APHTHAE.

Bor. v. Aphthæ in the mouth and on the tongue.
Worse: In damp weather.

Merc. s. Aphthæ in the mouth, with accumulation of tenacious mucus and profuse fetid saliva. *Worse*: During empty deglutition; when reading; in the cold air; when swallowing; night.

Sulph. Aphthæ in the mouth and on the tongue, with burning pain. *Worse*: When eating; morning; evening.

Sulph. ac. Aphthæ in the mouth, especially the inside of the cheeks. Profuse salivation, with feeling of roughness in the mouth. *Worse*: In open air; morning; evening.

APOPLEXY.

Acon. Redness and fulness of the face. Distension of the veins of the forehead. Restlessness. Sanguineous apoplexy. *Worse*: When sitting up in bed; after mental emotions; when coughing and speaking; evening.

Arn. m. Pulse strong, full. Paralysis of the limbs. Loss of consciousness. Murmurs. Involuntary evacuation of the bowels. Serous, sanguineous, and nervous apoplexy. *Worse*: From the least movement or noise; night.

Baryt. c. Paralysis of the tongue. Childish manners. Coma somnolentum. Sanguineous and serous apoplexy—In aged persons. *Worse*: Morning; forenoon.

Bell. Loss of consciousness. Mouth drawn on one side. Impossible deglutition. Dilated pupils. Redness and bloatedness of the face. Pulse full and hard. Sanguineous and nervous apoplexy. *Worse*: When moving; when warm; night.

Ipec. Sleep with groans. Nausea. Vomitings, with lancinating pains in the head. Sanguineous apoplexy—From overloaded stomach. *Worse:* When coughing; morning.

Lach. Blueness of the face. Trembling of the limbs, especially on the left side. Sanguineous apoplexy—From spirituous liquors. *Worse:* Evening.

Nux vom. Paralysis of the lower extremities. Tetanic rigidity. Strong vertigo. Headache. Humming in the ears. Sanguineous apoplexy. Face and extremities cold. Convulsions—From spirituous liquors. From overloaded stomach. *Worse:* When moving; when moving the eyes; when waking; after partaking of anything; from the least noise; when coughing; when lying down; morning; afternoon.

Opi. Frequent desire to sleep. Tetanic rigidity of the body. Redness, bloatedness, and heat of the face. Heat of the head. Insensible pupils. Slow, snoring respiration. Convulsive movements and trembling of the arms and legs. Sanguineous apoplexy—From spirituous liquors. In aged persons. *Worse:* When waking; after any mental emotion; night.

ARTHRITIS.

Acon. Acute—Throbbings in the foot. Swelling. Numbness. Hot swelling. Shining redness. Shootings. Great sensibility to the touch—From a chill. From abuse of spirituous liquors. *Worse:* From the least touch; from movement; from heat; when walking; in the cold; after sleep; morning.

Ara. Acute—Burning and shooting pains. Swelling of the foot. Burning pain, as if the toes were galled with walking—From abuse of spirituous liquors. From working in the

water. *Worse*: When stepping; from the least touch; night.

Bryo. Acute—Swelling, with redness and heat of the feet. Shooting in the toes. Arthritic nodosities and contractions. *Worse*: When moving; when resting the foot on something hard; when touched; when walking; when hot; after a meal; when making a false step; when walking in open air; when lying on the side which is not affected; evening; night; before midnight.

Calc. c. Chronic—Burning, followed by coldness and numbness of the soles of the feet. Pain in the great toe. Burning pain. Arthritic nodosities. Arthritic contractions—From abuse of spirituous liquors. From working in the water. *Worse*: When stepping up; when moving; when walking; during repose; in the cold; while standing; evening; night.

Nux vom. Acute—Swelling, burning, and itching of the toes. Torpor and swelling of the foot. *Arthritis vaga*. Arthritic nodosities. Precursors of gout—From an abuse of spirituous liquors. *Worse*: When sitting up in bed; when rising from a seat; when touched; when moving; when uncovering the foot; in the cold; after a meal; in open air; when walking; when lying in bed; when lying on the side affected; when standing; on getting warm in bed; morning; night; after midnight.

Phos. a. Chronic—Burning sensation of the feet and toes. Swelling and sweating of the feet. Swelling of the joint of the great toe, with burning and throbbing. *Worse*: When moved; when touched; during repose; morning.

Puls. Acute—Hot swelling of the feet. Torpor of the feet and toes. Shootings in the feet. Shootings in the toes—From abuse of spirituous liquors. From too succu-

lent food. From working in the water. *Worse*: When rising from a seat; from the least touch; when beginning to move; after a meal; after a walk; when lying down; when in bed; during repose; while sitting down; in the room; in a warm room; on getting warm in bed; in the warmth of the fire; evening; night; before midnight.

Sulph. Chronic—Crawlings in the ends of the toes. Contraction of the toes. Large and shining swelling of the toes. Arthritic contractions—From abuse of spirituous liquors. From too succulent food. From working in the water. *Worse*: When standing up; when stepping up; when stretching the limb; when touched; when walking in open air; when sitting down; evening; night.

ASPHYXIA.

Arn. Whirling giddiness. Pressive pains in the head. Nausea—Caused by a mechanical injury.

Ars. When caused by congelation.

Bell. When from deleterious gases.

Chin. When from a fall, with considerable loss of blood. Asphyxia of new-born infants. Face pale; white.

Lach. In a case of drowning.

Nux vom. When produced by lightning.

Opi. When from strangulation. Asphyxia of new-born infants. Face bluish.

Tart. e. In asphyxia of new-born infants, this remedy should be the first employed.

ASTHMA.

Acon. Suffocating cough at night. Anxious, short and difficult respiration. Congestion in the head. Vertigo—In sensitive young girls of plethoric habit; and when the paroxysms occur after the slightest mental emotion. Asthma

of Millar and Wigand. Nervous asthma. Thymic asthma. Precursors of asthma—From congestion of blood in the chest. From a chill. In children. In hysterical women. *Worse*: During sleep; after midnight.

Ars. Obstructed respiration. Short respiration. Oppression and want of breath when walking quickly, when going up stairs, at every movement. Constriction in the chest and larynx. Choking fits at night. Panting and whistling respiration. Great anguish, as if at the point of death, and cold perspiration. Great weakness with the attacks. Asthma of Millar and Wigand. Nervous asthma. Against a disposition to return. Flatulent asthma. Mucous asthma. Spasmodic asthma—When caused by inspiring stone-dust, or by arsenic, or copper. When from a chill. When from a suppressed catarrh. In children. *Worse*: In bed; in the warmth of a room; in open air; in cold weather; evening; night.

Bryo. Want of breath, with frequent cough and pains in the hypochondria. Difficult, moaning, and anxious respiration, intermixed with deep inspirations. Shootings in the chest. Nervous asthma. Mucous asthma. Spasmodic asthma. Pressure on the middle of the sternum. When the result of a chill. *Worse*: When speaking; when moving; when taking an inspiration; when coughing; after eating; night; after midnight.

Ipec. Nocturnal paroxysms of suffocation. Spasmodic constriction of the larynx. Rattling in the chest, from an accumulation of mucus. Great anguish. Redness, and heat or paleness, coldness, and ghastliness of the face alternately. Anxious, rapid, and moaning respiration. Asthma of little children with spasms, suffocation, and bluish face. Nervous, thymic, mucous asthma—When

caused by inspiring stone-dust. When produced by dust or the vapour of arsenic. When the result of a chill. In consequence of a suppressed catarrh. In hysterical women. *Worse*: When moving; in the cold air; night.

Nux vom. Anxious oppression of the chest. Spasmodic constriction of the lower part of the chest. Nocturnal fits of choking. Short cough. The clothes feel tight over the chest and hypochondria. Pressure in the chest. Congestion towards the chest, with pressure on the sternum. Nervous asthma, connected with a disorder of the catamenia. Flatulent asthma. Mucous asthma. Spasmodic asthma. Asthma caused by inspiring stone-dust—In consequence of mental emotions, or of a suppressed catarrh. In children or hysterical women. *Worse*: When moving; after a meal; when walking; when lying down; when going up hill; in cold air; morning; afternoon; night; after midnight.

Puls. Rapid, short respiration. Choking, as if from the vapour of sulphur. Paroxysms of suffocation. Deadly anguish, palpitation of the heart; spasmodic contraction of the larynx and chest. Short cough. Expectoration of much mucus. Spasmodic tension, sensation of fulness and pressure in the chest. No thirst. Nervous asthma, from congestion of blood to the chest, with disorder of the catamenia. Mucous asthma—When produced by vapour of sulphur. In consequence of mental emotions. In children. In hysterical or in young women. At the critical age. *Worse*: When lying down; when going up hill or up stairs; when walking in the open air; after a meal; when lying on the left side; in a warm room; afternoon; evening; night; before midnight.

ATROPHY OF CHILDREN.

Ars. Desire to drink often, but little at a time. Excessive agitation and tossing; starts and convulsive jerks. Greenish, brownish fæces. The child resembles a skeleton.

Baryt. c. Enlargement of the glands of the nape of the neck. Continued desire to sleep. Great indolence, and aversion to all sorts of corporeal and intellectual exertion, and also to amusement.

Calc. c. Decided appetite. Hollow and wrinkled countenance. Enlargement and induration of the mesenteric glands. Evacuations of the bowels like clay. Dry and flabby skin.

Sulph.—At the commencement of treatment—Decided hunger. Enlargement of the inguinal glands. Fluent co-ryza. Frequent slimy diarrhoea. Obstinate constipation.

BALANITIS.

Merc. s. Shootings in the glans. Inflammatory swelling of the prepuce. Purulent secretion between the prepuce and the glans, with profuse perspiration of the parts. *Worse*: In cold air; when walking; evening; night.

BALANORRHOEA.

Merc. s. Discharge of thick, yellowish, or serous, whitish matter out of the orifice of the urethra—When of a syphilitic nature. *Worse*: In the cold air; when walking; night.

Nit. ac. Discharge of mucus, sometimes sanguineous, or of pus from the urethra. Swelling of the orifice—When of a syphilitic nature. When from a chill. *Worse*: On any change of weather; when touched; evening; night.

Nux vom. Discharge of thick mucus or purulent matter from the urethra—When not from a syphilitic cause.

Worse : When walking ; in a warm room ; when smoking ; in change of weather ; in windy weather ; morning ; afternoon ; evening.

Sulph. Discharge of blood and of mucus from the urethra. Redness of the orifice—When not of a syphilitic nature. *Worse* : In open air ; when moving ; evening ; night.

BLEPHARITIS.

Acon. Acute—Eyelids swollen, hard and red, with heat, burning, and dryness. Excessive photophobia. When the external surface of the eyelids is inflamed. *Worse* : When looking downwards ; when moving the eyes ; in open air ; morning.

Bell. Acute—Agglutination and bleeding of the eyelids, with the margins turned up. External surface of the eyelids inflamed. Inflammation of the margins. *Worse* : When touched ; in open air ; morning.

Calc. c. Chronic—Cutting, burning, or smarting pains. Copious viscid secretion. When there are hordeola. *Worse* : When reading ; in open air ; morning ; evening.

Euphr. Acute—When the margins of the eyelids are ulcerated. Agglutination at night. Itching by day. Inflammation of the margins. *Worse* : In a bright light ; in the wind ; evening ; night.

Merc. s. Acute—Shootings, burning pains, and itching, or else no pain. Inflammation of the conjunctiva and of the margin of the eyelids. *Worse* : When touched ; in open air ; when looking at the fire ; evening.

Sulph. Chronic—Excessive inflammatory redness of the eyelids. Ulceration of the margins. When the external surface is inflamed. *Worse* : When moving the eyes ; in the sun ; by daylight ; morning ; evening.

BRONCHITIS.

Acon. Short, dry cough, with constant desire to cough. Shootings in the chest. Dry, tickling cough. Acute bronchitis. Influenza—When the result of measles. In children. *Worse*: After a fit of anger, or after any vexation; in the heat; when lying on the side; when smoking; afternoon.

Bell. Spasmodic cough, which does not allow time for respiration. Hoarseness. Dry and violent cough. Acute bronchitis. Epidemic catarrh—When the result of measles. In children. *Worse*: In bed; during sleep; when moving, after eating; evening; day and night.

Bryo. Spasmodic, suffocating cough, with vomiting of food. With shootings in the side and pains in the head when coughing. Dry and violent cough. Spasmodic, suffocating, loose cough. Acute bronchitis. Epidemic catarrh—When the result of measles. *Worse*: After eating or drinking; when vexed; when drawing a deep breath; in the cold; in the room; afternoon; evening; night.

Merc. s. Hoarse, rough voice. Disposition to perspiration, which, however, does not relieve. Dry, shaking, and fatiguing cough; excited by a tickling sensation of dryness in the bronchia. Ordinary catarrh. Spasmodic, loose cough. Hoarseness, with fluent coryza. Acute bronchitis. Epidemic catarrh. *Worse*: In the least current of air; when speaking; evening; night; after midnight.

Nux vom. Hoarse, dry, and deep cough. Hoarseness, and painful erosion of the throat, with much tenacious mucus in the throat. Dry coryza. Convulsive cough in the morning. Headache, as if the cranium would split. Sensation as from a bruise in the epigastrium, and pains in

the hypochondria when coughing Ordinary catarrh. Dry cough. Spasmodic cough. Hoarseness. Acute bronchitis. Epidemic catarrh—When the result of measles. *Worse*: When angry or vexed; when moving; when removing clothes; when waking; in open air; from mental emotion; when meditating or thinking; when sitting down; when lying down; when drinking; afternoon; evening; night; after midnight.

Sulph. Dry cough, with repeated vomiting. Loose cough, with expectoration of much thick, whitish mucus. Ordinary catarrh. Chronic catarrh. Spasmodic or loose cough, with hoarseness or fluent coryza—In aged persons. In children. *Worse*: In damp weather; when lying down; after a meal; evening; night.

BUBOES.

Merc. s. Inflammatory swelling. Redness, perspiration of the parts. Syphilitic bubo. *Worse*: Night; after midnight.

Nitr. ac. Hot swelling. Shooting in the inguinal glands, especially near the testes. Syphilitic and scrofulous bubo. Pains perceptible during sleep. *Worse*: When touched; night.

Sulph. Painful swelling, redness, tension of the inguinal glands. Scrofulous bubo. Chronic bubo. *Worse*: After the least exertion; in cold air; in damp weather; when standing; evening; night.

BULIMY.

Bryo. Alternating with absence of appetite, and accompanied with thirst or transient heat. *Worse*: Night.

Calc. c. A very short time after having eaten. Great bulimy. *Worse*: Morning.

Cin. Voracity. Great dryness of the mouth. *Worse*: Day-time.

Sulph. Immoderate appetite. Attacks of bulimy, with headache, lassitude, desire to lie down. *Worse*: Morning.

CALCULUS (BILINARY).

Bell. Violent shootings in the hypochondria, with burnings, shootings, and cramp-like contractive, pains, sometimes accompanied with vomiting, heat, and great anguish. *Worse*: From the least touch; when bending on the right side; when lying down; while standing; morning; afternoon between three and four o'clock.

Calc. c. Shooting pains, with swelling in the hepatic region. Tension in the right hypochondrium, with vertigo and obscuration of sight. Cramp-like pains, sometimes with vomiting. Sensation of cold in the abdomen. *Worse*: When drawing breath; when walking or driving; during the catamenia; evening; night.

Lach. Drawing, cutting, and burning pains. Violent stitches in the hypochondria, with sensation of emptiness in the abdomen. Cutting pains, so violent as to drive the patient distracted. *Worse*: When riding in a carriage; when walking; an hour after having eaten; after sleep; night; periodically.

CANCER.

Aur. Carcinomatous affection of the uterus. Cancer of the nose. *Worse*: When uncovering it; during repose; morning.

Ars. Cancer in the breast. Carcinomatous ulceration of the lips, of the uterus. Cancer in the stomach. *Worse*: After a meal; at intervals; night; periodically.

Bell. Carcinomatous induration of the breast. Scirrhou-

affection of the uterus. *Worse*: From the slightest contact; after sleep; afternoon, towards four o'clock; night.

Con. Scirrhous. Scirrhous induration of the breast. Carcinomatous ulceration of the lips. *Worse*: Night.

Nux vom. Cancer in the stomach, with sensation in the cardia as if the food were stopped there. *Worse*: When pressed upon; when moving; after every mental emotion; after a meal; morning; night; after midnight.

Sep. Carcinomatous affection of the uterus. Carcinomatous ulceration of the lips. Cancer of the nose. *Worse*: At the time of the catamenia; in the warmth of bed; during a meal; during repose; morning; evening.

Sili. Scirrhous. Carcinomatous ulceration of the lips. Cancer of the nose. *Worse*: During movement; night.

Sulph. Scirrhous. Carcinomatous ulceration of the lips. *Worse*: In the cold air; in damp weather; during repose; evening; night.

CARDITIS.

Acon. Palpitation of the heart, with great anxiety. Febrile symptoms. Shootings in the region of the heart—After mental emotions. *Worse*: During inspiration; when taking a deep inspiration; when moving; when coughing; in the cold air; when lying on the left side; in the least current of air; evening.

Bryo. Very strong beatings of the heart, with oppression and sensation as from a weight on the chest, with heat and burning. *Worse*: When taking a deep inspiration; when sitting up; when moving; from external pressure; when walking; when lying on the right side; when speaking; in the cold; evening; night.

Lach. Stitches in the region of the heart, with fits of

suffocation. Great anxiety. Shortness of breath—In nervous persons. From the repercussion of an eruption. *Worse*: After sleep; some hours after taking the least quantity of drink or food; in hot or damp weather; night.

Puls. Shootings across the heart, with anguish. Clouded sight and anxiety—In nervous persons. *Worse*: When lying on the left side; after mental emotions; when talking; when breathing; when in bed; evening; night.

CARIES.

Ass. fet. With painful ulceration and inflammation of the bones, especially in the legs and arms. Great heat.

Aur. Caries of the nose. Inflammation of the bones with acute pains.—From abuse of mercury. *Worse*: Night.

Bell. Caries, especially of the palate. In scrofulous subjects; with drawing pains in the bones. *Worse*: Night.

Merc. s. Syphilitic caries. Caries of the nose. Caries of the teeth. Red and shining inflammatory swelling of the bones. *Worse*: Night.

Sili. Scrofulous caries. Caries of the jaw, with drawing and tearing pains in the bones—In children. *Worse*: During movement; night.

Sulph. Caries of scrofulous children. Caries of the teeth. Shootings in the bones. Cracking in the joints. Sensation of torpor in the bones. *Worse*: Evening; night.

CATARACT.

Cann. s. Specks before the eyes. Denticulated circle of whitish flames before the eyes. Lenticular cataract, with constant aching pains. *Worse*: Night.

Con. Traumatic cataract. Black spots and coloured bands before the sight. The lines seem to move while reading. *Worse*: When walking in the open air; after sleep; afternoon.

Phosph. Lenticular cataract. Everything seems to be covered with a gray veil. Clouded sight. Black spots before the sight. Greenish areola round the candle. *Worse*. By candlelight; when reading; morning.

Sili. Lenticular cataract. The letters appear confused. Objects seem to be pale when reading. Sparks and black spots before the sight. *Worse*: When reading; by candlelight; in the light of the day.

Sulph. Lenticular cataract. Confusion of sight, as a black veil before the eyes. Profuse lachrymation or dryness of the eyes. Inflammation of the eyelids, from repercussion of exanthemata. *Worse*: In the light of the sun; when looking attentively at anything; evening; night.

CEPHALALGIA.

Acon. Violent, stupifying, compressive, and constrictive pains. Burning pains through the entire of the brain. Semilateral drawing pains. Redness and bloatedness of the face, with redness of the eyes. Catarrhal cephalalgia from congestion of blood. Nervous, rheumatic cephalalgia. —In females. In children. Produced by heat; by a chill; by cold drinks; by tobacco. *Worse*: After a fit of anger or during vexation; when sitting up; in the heat; after a mental emotion; when coughing; after a fright; when speaking; evening.

Bell. Great fulness, violent pressive and expansive pains, as if the head would split, or as if everything were about to protrude through the forehead. Pains above the eyes.

Shooting pains. Wavering, shocks and fluctuation, or undulation, as by water in the head. Strong pulsations of the carotids. Redness of the face. Excessive sensibility to the least noise, the least shock, or the slightest touch. Clouded sight. Arthritic, catarrhal headaches. Nervous megrim. Rheumatic headache—In females. In children. When produced by heat; by cold drinks; by a chill. When the result of a debauch. *Worse*: After getting up; when moving; when moving the eyes; after an emotion; when lying down; in warmth; in a current of air; afternoon; evening; night.

Bryo. Expansive pressure in the head. Fulness; shootings in the head, especially on one side, with irascibility and quarrelsomeness. Arthritic headache. Nervous headache—From congestion of blood. In females. When produced by heat, or bad weather. When the result of a chill. *Worse*: When standing up; when stepping up; when opening the eyes; when touched; when moving; when stooping; when getting hot; when waking; after a meal; when walking; when walking in the open air; after mental emotions; during the catamenia; when speaking; morning; afternoon; evening.

Calc. c. Stunng, throbbing, or hammering pains. Sensation of coldness in the head, or cloudiness—In females. Caused by excessive study. When the result of a chill. Brought on by bathing. *Worse*: From intellectual labour; from spirituous liquors; when getting out of bed; when stooping; from external pressure; after a meal; in open air; when walking; when reading; after writing; when lifting up a weight; in a current of air; morning; evening.

Chin. Pressive pains at night, which hinder sleep. Boring in the vertex. Painful tenderness of the hairy scalp and of

the hair when touched. Catarrhal headaches; from congestion of blood. Rheumatic headaches—In females. From an abuse of mercury. When caused by a current of air. *Worse*: When stepping up; from contact; when moving; in open air; from intellectual labour; when speaking; after drinking tea; morning; evening; night; before midnight.

Ignat. Jerking and throbbing pains. Sensation as if a nail were driven into the brain. Arthritic headaches. Hysterical, nervous headaches—When produced by grief. When caused by tobacco. *Worse*: After any vexation of spirits; when opening the eyes; when stooping; when thinking; when waking; after a meal; when walking; after intellectual efforts; when lying on the side which is not affected; after a fright; when speaking; morning; afternoon.

Merc. s. Tearing, shooting pains. Semilateral tearings. Shootings in the ears. Rheumatic headaches. Catarrhal headaches—From congestion of blood. From a syphilitic cause. *Worse*: When lying down; in the warmth of bed; night.

Nux vom. Pain as if a nail were driven into the head. Shootings and pressure in one side of the head. Great heaviness of the head, especially in moving the eyes. Sensation as if the cranium were about to split. Sensation as if the brain were bruised. Arthritic, catarrhal, gastric, nervous, rheumatic headaches—In females. From abuse of coffee; or of spirituous liquors. From excessive study. From contradiction or anger. From a chill. From bad weather. From prolonged watching. *Worse*: When moving the eyes; during meditation; after a meal; in the open air; when stooping; after taking coffee; when stepping up; when moving; after drinking spirituous liquors; when waking; when walking; from the least

noise ; when lying in bed, on the side which is affected ; during the catamenia ; morning ; afternoon.

Puls. Tearing pains, shock, shootings in one side of the head only. Heaviness in the head. Humming, tearing and shootings in the ears. Gastric, nervous, rheumatic headaches of females. Paleness of the face. Tearfulness. Adipsia. Palpitation of the heart. In persons of a cold, phlegmatic temperament ; with mildness of disposition. From abuse of spirituous liquors. From excessive study. From abuse of mercury. When the result of a chill. When brought on by bathing, or by prolonged watching. *Worse* : During repose ; when seated ; when stooping ; at dusk ; in the cold ; after a meal ; after eating fat things ; when lying on the side which is not affected ; in the room ; in the warm air ; near the fire ; morning ; evening ; night ; before midnight.

Sep. Shooting and boring pains, with nausea and vomiting. Headache every morning, in one side of the head, with inability to open the eyes. Pressure above the eyes in the bright daylight. Arthritic, hysterical, nervous headaches of females. *Worse* : After a vexation ; when stooping ; when vomiting ; in warmth ; forenoon ; evening.

Sulph. Fulness, pressure, and heaviness in the head, especially in one side. Throbbing, clucking pains, in the forehead, over the eyes, forcing the patient to frown. Unfitness for meditation. Catarrhal, gastric, rheumatic headaches. —From intellectual labour. From abuse of mercury. *Worse* : After eating ; when thinking ; in the open air ; in damp weather ; before the catamenia ; when speaking ; in the room ; evening.

CHILBLAINS.

Agar. m. Itching redness, as from chilblains, especially on the fingers—The symptoms exhibit themselves transversely or diagonally.

Bell. Red, hot, shining swelling, with burning pains, and redness of the parts. *Worse*: When touched; when moving; night.

Nitr. a. Reddish violet swelling. Itching and shooting pains in the chilblains. *Worse*: When touched; in change of weather; evening; night.

Sulph. Red, swollen, or ulcerated chilblains, with itching and roughness of the skin. *Worse*: In bed; in open air; in a hot room; night.

CHILL.

Bell. Disposition to suffer from a chill; from currents of air; in the spring, or in dry cold weather.

Bryo. Easily suffering from the cold air; from stormy weather, especially in summer; or in dry cold weather.

Calc. c. Disposition to suffer from the slightest chill; from cold air; from currents of air; from boisterous damp weather; from change of weather in the spring.

Carb. v. Disposition to suffer from a chill; from cold air; from wind; from the cool evening air; from boisterous and damp weather; from a change of weather, from cold to heat; especially in summer.

Dulc. Easily suffering from damp weather; from a change of weather, from heat to cold, especially in summer; from damp cold.

Merc. s. Disposition to suffer from cold air; from change of weather; from the cool evening air; in autumn especially.

Rhus t. Disposition to suffer from cold air ; from damp weather ; from change of weather ; in the spring, in autumn.

Sulph. Disposition to suffer from currents of air ; from change of weather ; from dry cold.

CHOLERA.

Ars. Great anguish and burning in the epigastrum, as if occasioned by hot coals. Diarrhoea, violent vomiting, and burning thirst. Dry, black, chapped lips and tongue. Tossings, complaints and lamentations, great anguish, and dread of approaching death. Rapid failure of strength, proceeding to the most complete prostration. Small, weak, intermittent, or trembling pulse. Coldness of the skin and clammy perspiration. Sporadic and Asiatic cholera. *Worse* : Immediately after drinking ; when hearing a person speak ; at regular intervals ; night.

Camph. If there is neither thirst, nor vomiting, nor diarrhoea, but blueness and icy coldness of the face and hands, with coldness of the body. Inconsolable anguish, with dread of being suffocated. Groans and hoarse moanings, without any precise complaint. Burning pains in the stomach and throat. Cramps in the calves of the legs. Asiatic cholera. Cholerina. *Worse* : On the least movement ; in the cold air ; when touched.

Cypr. Convulsive movements of the extremities, especially of the fingers and toes. Spasmodic colic, without vomiting. Cholerina. Asiatic cholera. *Worse* : On touch.

Ipec. Sensation of great uneasiness in the stomach, with strong disposition to vomit. When vomiting and diarrhoea are the chief symptoms. Cholerina. Spasmodic and Asiatic cholera. *Worse* : After drinking anything cold.

Verat. a. Violent evacuations, upwards and downwards. Coldness of the body. Great weakness and cramps in the calves of the legs. Cholerina. Sporadic and Asiatic cholera,—in the worst stage of the disease. *Worse*: On hearing any person speak; from the least movement; morning; night; after midnight.

COLIC.

Arn. m. Shootings in the region of the spleen. Abdomen hard and swollen—In consequence of mechanical injuries. In pregnant or lying-in women. *Worse*: After eating; while standing; during evacuation of the bowels; evening.

Bell. Protrusion of the colon in the form of a pad. Pain as if the intestines were grasped by nails. Spasmodic constriction in the abdomen. Painter's colic. Spasmodic colic—Caused by flatulency; by an inflammatory state of the intestines, or by indigestion. In children. In pregnant or lying-in women. In hysterical women. During the catamenia. *Worse*: From the least pressure or contact of the abdomen; when lying down; morning; evening.

Cham. Tearing, drawing pains. Bitter vomiting, or bilious diarrhoea. Incarcerated flatus. Tension and fulness in the pit of the stomach, caused by flatulency. Spasmodic colic—In consequence of indignation or rage. In consequence of a chill. In children. In pregnant or lying-in women. During the catamenia. *Worse*: During pressure on the abdomen; after eating; when lying in bed; during the evacuation of the bowels; morning; night.

Cocc. Constrictive, spasmodic pains in the hypogastrium. Great flatulency. Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen. Squeezing and clawing in the stomach. Constipation. Flatulent colic. Spasmodic colic. Colic of hysterical

women—During the catamenia. *Worse*: When pressing on the abdomen; when moving; when stooping; after a meal; in open air; when walking; when lying in bed; when sitting down; after drinking; morning; afternoon.

Coffee. A teaspoonful of coffee. Or,

Coloc. In exceedingly violent pains. Constrictive, spasmodic, cutting pains, as from knives. Cramps in the calves of the legs. Excessive uneasiness, agitation, and tossing, caused by the violence of the pain. Spasmodic colic. Diarrhoea and bilious vomiting.—Caused by flatulency; by hemorrhoids. Colic, in consequence of indignation or rage. In consequence of a chill. *Worse*: From the slightest touch; from the least movement; forenoon; evening; night.

Nux vom. Obstinate constipation. Pressure in the abdomen, as from a stone. Borborygmus. Contractive pains. Pressure at the pit of the stomach. Tension and fulness, especially in the hypochondria; with sensation as if the clothes were too tight. Pressure on the bladder and rectum. Colic of Miserere. Colic caused by flatulency; by hemorrhoids; from an inflammatory state. Spasmodic colic, caused by indigestion.—In consequence of a chill. In pregnant or lying-in women. In hysterical women. During the catamenia. *Worse*: When moving; after a meal; when coughing; during or after an evacuation of the bowels; after drinking; in a current of air; morning; afternoon.

Opi. Abdomen distended, hard. Heaviness in the abdomen. Miserere. Painter's colic. *Worse*: Before an evacuation of the bowels; in the cold air.

Puls. Disagreeable tension and distension. Borborygmus, with shiverings and paleness of the face. Spasmodic colic—Caused by flatulency; by hemorrhoids; by an in-

digestion; by cold damp weather. In pregnant or lying-in women. During or before the catamenia. *Worse*: After having moved; after a meal; before or when micturating; when lying in bed; when sitting down; before and during an evacuation of the bowels; evening.

Sulph. Colic which has resisted the effect of other remedies; especially flatulenter, hemorrhoidal, verminous, biliary, spasmodic, gastric, and menstrual colic.—Colic caused by indignation or rage. *Worse*: After a meal; when walking; during the catamenia; before and during an evacuation of the bowels; when drinking; morning; evening.

CONSTIPATION.

Bryo. With congestion of blood to the head, and headache.—In persons of an irritable character. Especially in summer. When from a disordered stomach. In persons subject to rheumatism. In cases of long disposition to constipation. From sedentary life. In old persons. In pregnant women. In lying-in women. In children.

Nux vom. In habitual constipation. In hypochondriacal persons, subject to hemorrhoids. When from derangement of the stomach; with congestional headache; disturbed sleep; ill-humour. Sensation as if the anus were closed or contracted, with ineffectual desire to evacuate the bowels.—From a sedentary life. From abuse of spirituous liquors. In consequence of diarrhoea or frequent purgings. In pregnant women. In lying-in women. In children.

Opi. Sensation as if the anus were closed, and of a weight in the abdomen. Congestional headache. Redness of the face—From a sedentary life. In consequence of diarrhoea or purgings. In old persons. In pregnant wo-

men. In children. When travelling in a carriage. From poisoning by lead.

Sulph. Habitual constipation, in persons subject to hemorrhoids; with frequent and ineffectual desire to evacuate the bowels. Unfitness for intellectual labour—From a sedentary life. From abuse of spirituous liquors. In children.

CORNS.

Arn. m. After having cut them out.

Anti. crud. With pressive pains. On the soles of the feet. *Worse*: When walking; after a meal; when sitting down; evening.

Calc. c. With burning pains. With pain as from excoriation. Pain of the whole foot. *Worse*: When stepping on; when moving; when walking in open air; during repose; when sitting down; evening; night.

Natr. m. With boring and drawing pains. Pain of the whole foot, with shootings. *Worse*: When rising up from a seat; when walking; when sitting down; night; before midnight.

Sep. With inflammation and shootings. *Worse*: When rising from a seat; from contact; when moving; when lying in bed; in cold, damp weather; evening; night.

CORYZA.

Alum. Chronic—Flow of a thick and yellowish matter from the nose. *Worse*: Morning; afternoon.

Ars. Acute—Obstruction of the nose, and discharge of profuse mucus. Erosion of the parts adjacent. Nasal blennorrhœa. Ordinary coryza. Sequelæ of suppressed coryza. When the head is principally affected, or there are

asthmatic sufferings. *Worse*: In bed; in the open air; evening; night.

Bell. Acute—When the sense of smelling is too acute or too dull. Fluent coryza. Ordinary coryza. Sequelæ of suppressed coryza. When the head is principally affected. If the eyes are affected. *Worse*: In bed; during sleep; when moving; after eating; evening; day and night.

Cham. Acute—Principally in children. When there is running of water from the nose. Redness of the cheeks. Shiverings, with thirst. When the head is principally affected. When the eyes are affected. *Worse*: After eating; in open air; when lying down; night.

Merc. s. Acute—Ordinary coryza, with fever. Profuse discharge of serous mucus. Swelling, redness, and excoriation of the nose. Offensive smell of nasal mucus. Fluent coryza. Eyes affected, or bronchitis. *Worse*: In the least current of air; when talking; evening; night; after midnight.

Nux vom. Acute—In little children. Dry coryza. Obstruction of the nose. Heaviness in the forehead. Discharge of mucus. Ordinary coryza, with fever. Sequelæ of suppressed coryza. When the head is principally affected. When the eyes are affected. When accompanied with asthmatic sufferings, or bronchitis. *Worse*: When angry, or vexed; when moving; when removing the clothes; when waking; in open air; when meditating; when lying down; afternoon; evening; night.

Sulph. Chronic—In little children. Obstruction, or profuse secretion of thick, yellowish, and puriform mucus. Fluent coryza. Ordinary coryza. Sequelæ of suppressed coryza. When the head is principally affected. When the eyes are affected. When there are asthmatic sufferings, or bronchitis.

Worse: In damp weather; when lying down; evening; night and day.

COXALGIA.

Bell. Shooting and burning pains in the hip-joint.

Worse: From the least contact; when bending the limb; during repose; when lying in bed; evening; night.

Bryo. Drawing pains, shootings in the thigh. Insuperable pain. **Worse:** When resting the foot on something; when moving; when touched; when walking; after a meal; in open air; when lying on the side which is not affected; evening; night; before midnight.

Calc. c. Cutting, acute pains, in the hips and thighs.

Lameness. **Worse:** When stepping on; when standing; when walking; in the cold; evening; night.

Merc. s. Sharp and shooting pains in the hip-joints.

Worse: During movement; when cold; in the cold night air; in repose; evening; night.

COXARTHROCACE.

Bell. Shooting and burning pains in the hip-joint.

Worse: From the least contact; when bending the limb; during repose; when lying in bed; evening; night.

Coloc. Pain extending from the lumbar region to the legs, as if secured with an iron clasp. **Worse:** During movement; while sitting; during repose.

COUP.

Acon. Great excitement of the nervous and sanguineous system. Congestion in the head. Short, dry cough. Short and rapid, but not loud respiration. **Worse:** After the slightest mental emotion; when attempting to speak; towards midnight.

Hep. s. When the cough is easier. Rattling of mucus. Cough

moist. Moderate excitement of the nervous and sanguineous systems. With a constant tickling in the larynx. *Worse*: After drinking the least quantity of fluid; when taking an inspiration; night; before midnight.

Spong. Hoarse, hollow, barking, and squeaking cough. Dry cough. Slow, noisy, wheezing respiration, which resembles the sound of a saw. Fits of choking, with the head thrown back—In most desperate cases. *Worse*: When taking an inspiration; when the least uncovered; night; towards midnight.

CRUSTA LACTEA.

Graph. Scabs, and moist efflorescence on the face, especially round the mouth and on the chin. Very thick scabs, especially in children. *Worse*: In open air; in bad weather; at the time of the catamenia; in bed; evening; night.

Rhus t. Humid eruption, and thick scabs on the face. Crusty eruption round the mouth and nose. Burning. Itching eruption. *Worse*: In spring and autumn; in bad weather; in the warmth of bed; when touched; night.

Sulph. Itching, and moist eruption on the whole face. Painful eruption round the chin. Torpid or burning eruption. *Worse*: In bed; in open air; in a hot room; night.

Viol. tr. When connected with an affection of the urinary organs. Chronic, itching scabs. With violent lancinations. *Worse*: In bed; when drinking spirituous liquors; evening; night.

CYSTITIS.

Acon. Fever, thirst. Frequent desire to micturate, with discharge of a few drops of sanguinolent urine. *Worse*: From being pressed upon; when micturating; evening; night.

Canth. Violent desire to micturate. Discharge of a few drops of thick urine, with shootings in the vesical region, especially on the right side, before and after the emission. Abdomen distended. *Worse*: From contact; during the discharge of urine; every seven days.

Dulca. Chronic affections of the bladder—Discharge drop by drop. Slimy sediment. Catarrh of the bladder. *Worse*: After the least feeling of cold; during repose; evening; night.

Puls. Pressive and burning pains in the bladder, with heat and redness in that part. Very slimy or sanguinolent urine, with shiverings. Catarrh of the bladder. *Worse*: In the heat; in bed; when lying down; evening; night; before midnight.

Sulph. Obstinate cases—Catarrh of the bladder. Burning in the urethra when micturating. Urine mixed with blood. *Worse*: In bed; in open air; in a hot room; when micturating; evening; night.

DIABETES.

Carb. v. Copious urine, of a clear yellow colour.

Led. Frequent and copious discharge of liquid urine.

Phos. ac. Milky urine. Profuse quantity of urine like milk. Diabetes mellitus. *Worse*: During repose; morning; night.

DIAPHRAGMITIS.

Bryo. When there is, at the same time, pleurisy or pneumonia. Dry, short cough. Agitation. Anguish. *Worse*: From the least movement of the diaphragm; when taking an inspiration; evening; night.

Cham. Decided swelling of the epigastrum and hypochondrial region. Anxious, short respiration. Great agitation. Complaints and lamentations. *Worse*: From the slightest

touch; after taking the least food; when lying in bed; morning; night.

Nux vom. Sensation of constriction in the lower part of the chest. Short cough. Anxiety. *Worse*: When coughing; during an evacuation of the bowels; after drinking; in the least current of air; morning; afternoon.

DIARRHOEA.

Ars. Watery, slimy, brownish evacuations. Violent thirst. Excessive emaciation, great weakness. Coldness of the extremities. With colic, tenesmus, vomiting. When accompanying or following exanthemata—From a chill in summer, autumn, or spring. From cold drinks. From acids. In scrofulous subjects. During dentition. *Worse*: After eating or drinking; periodically, or at intervals; night; after midnight.

Cham. Watery, bilious, slimy diarrhoea, of a yellowish, greenish colour, like beaten-up eggs. Colic, and cutting pains. Bilious vomiting. Redness of the cheeks—Occasioned by a chill; by an abuse of rhubarb, of tobacco. In children. During dentition. *Worse*: After eating; after a vexation; when lying down; morning; night.

Dulca. Yellowish, slimy, nocturnal evacuations. Anorexia, violent thirst. Nausea. Vomiting—Occasioned by a chill in summer, autumn, or spring. In scrofulous subjects. In pregnant or lying-in females. *Worse*: During repose; in damp weather; evening; night.

Merc. s. Watery, slimy, frothy, or sanguineous evacuations, of a greenish colour. Violent colic, and cutting pains. Shivering and shuddering. Cold perspiration. Tenesmus.—In consequence of exanthemata, or of a chill in summer, spring, or autumn. From an abuse of rhubarb. In children during dentition. *Worse*: When moving; in the cold air; evening; night.

Puls. Slimy diarrhoea, whitish, and variable in colour. Colic, with intense shiverings—In consequence of exanthemata. Occasioned by a chill. From cold drinks. From a sudden mental emotion. Consequence of indigestion. From the use of acid things. From an abuse of magnesia, or of rhubarb, or of tobacco. *Worse*: In a hot room: on a change of weather; evening; night.

Rhe. Sour smell of the evacuations. Paleness of the face. Cries. Agitation. Colic. Vomiting. Tenesmus.—In children. From abuse of magnesia. In lying-in females. *Worse*: After eating; afternoon.

Sulph. Frequent evacuations, with colic and tenesmus. Slimy faeces, of a whitish colour. Sour evacuations. Emaciation. Thirst—Obstinate or chronic cases, accompanied with relaxation of the integuments of the abdomen. When in consequence of exanthemata. When occasioned by a chill. In consequence of having taken milk. In scrofulous subjects. In pregnant females. In children, during dentition. *Worse*: After a meal; when walking; during the catamenia; when drinking; morning; evening.

DIPSOMANIA.

Bell. Burning, inextinguishable thirst. Continued thirst, with dread of drinking. *Worse*: After a meal; in hot weather; after sleep; morning.

Bryo. Inextinguishable thirst, with desire to drink seldom, but much at a time. Desire for cold drinks. *Worse*: After drinking beer; after a meal; during evacuations of the bowels; morning; evening.

Calc. c. With absence of appetite. Burning thirst. Continued thirst. *Worse*: Morning; night.

Merc. s. Burning, inextinguishable, continued thirst, with dread of drinking. *Worse*: Day.

DREAMS.

Bell. Anxious. Vivid. Dreadful. Frightful. Soon forgotten. Numerous. Of fire. Of falling.

Bryo. With meditation. Anxious. Vivid. Of the affairs of the day. Numerous. Of disputes.

Calc. c. Fantastic. Poetic. Anxious. Of fire. Of diseases. Of discussions. Numerous. Voluptuous.

Graph. Anxious. Fantastic. Frightful. Of fightings. Numerous. Voluptuous.

Merc. s. Anxious. Frightful. Historical. Numerous. Of floods. Of water. Of revolts. Of shots. Of robbers. Of dogs. The remembrance of which is soon lost.

Nux vom. Of mutilated bodies. Of the business of the day. Of cruelties. Frightful. Unpleasant. Of vermin. Of diseases. Numerous. Of wild beasts. Voluptuous. Of losing the teeth. Of disputes.

Puls. Anxious. Of the business of the day. Complicated. Of death. Disgusting. Fantastic. Frightful. Of quarrels. Of ghosts. Always of the same object. Of misfortunes. Of accidents. Confused. Numerous.

Sulph. Agitated. Disgusting. Fantastic. Frightful. Numerous. Ridiculous. Vivid. Unsteady. Of conflagration. Of dangers. Of dogs. Of falling. Of fine clothes. Of foreboding apprehensions. Of disputes.

DROPSY.

Ars. *Anasarca.* Ascites. Edema pedum. A pale, greenish colour of the skin, especially of the face. Excessive weakness, and general prostration of strength. Internal sensation of heat. Asthmatic sufferings—Caused by reper-
cussion of exanthemata. From intermittent fevers. From

abuse of spirituous liquors. *Worse*: In cold weather; evening; night.

Chin. Anasarca. Ascites. Great weakness. Tendency to perspiration on the least exertion. In organic injuries of the liver and spleen—From debilitating losses. From an abuse of spirituous liquors or of mercury. *Worse*: In the cold weather; periodically; with regular paroxysms.

Digit. Ascites. Anasarca. With painful tearings in the limbs. With organic affection of the heart—Caused by repercuSSION of exanthemata. By intermittent fevers. By abuse of mercury. *Worse*: After the least fatigue.

Dulca. Anasarca. Dropsy of the ovary. With nocturnal heat; scanty urine, and great thirst—When resulting from intermittent fevers. When perspiration has been suppressed by cold, damp air. From an abuse of mercury. *Worse*: In the cold night air; during repose; night.

Hell. n. Acute dropsy—Anasarca. Ascites. With great debility, and febrile symptoms—When caused by repercuSSION of exanthemata. From abuse of spirituous liquors. From abuse of mercury. *Worse*: In the fresh air; after any exertion.

Merc. s. Acute and chronic—Ascites. Anasarca. With general heat and perspiration. Accompanied with a cough—Resulting from intermittent fevers. From debilitating losses of humours. *Worse*: In the warmth of bed; in the evening air; night.

DRUNKENNESS.

Anti. crud. Gastric sufferings in consequence of a debauch; especially disgust and nausea. *Worse*: After taking the least food; afternoon.

Ars. In drunkards. Mental alienation. Delirium tremens,

with great anguish, which allows no rest whatever, and fear of robbers. Chronic effects of drunkenness. Inclination to drunkenness. *Worse*: Evening; night; periodically.

Bell. Loss of reason. Delirium. Delirium tremens. Aversion to meat. Difficult deglutition. Violent thirst. Violent febrile heat. State of intoxication. Chronic effects of drunkenness. *Worse*: When sitting up; when moving; when lying down; in the warmth of bed; evening; night.

Coff. Moral excitability. Sleeplessness. Vomiting. Headache, as if a nail were driven into the brain. Trembling of the hands. Actual state of intoxication. Effects of a debauch. Chronic effects of drunkenness. Delirium tremens. *Worse*: In open air; when walking; morning.

Nux vom. Semilateral cephalalgia, with desire to vomit. Constipation. Congestion in the head. Delirium, with desire to run away. Great anguish, which allows no rest in any position. Pyrosis. Vomiting of food. Half sleep, with starts, and fright. Anxious dreams. Trembling of the limbs. Effects of a debauch. Chronic effects of drunkenness. Delirium tremens. *Worse*: When moving the eyes; after the least food; in open air; after taking coffee; when moving; when waking; morning; afternoon.

Opi. In drunkards. Lethargic sleep, with snoring. Anxious delirium. Succession of dreams; from which the patient wakes when spoken to in a loud voice. Constipation. Convulsions. Trembling of the limbs. Quiverings of the muscles of the face and mouth. Deep redness of the face. Actual state of intoxication. Delirium tremens. *Worse*: When waking; after the least mental emotion; night.

DYSCOIA.

Calc. c. Humming and singing in the ears. Continued dryness of the ears. Purulent discharge. Catarrhal or rheumatic deafness—From an abuse of cinchona. *Worse*: When lying down; when swallowing; morning.

Graph. Great dryness in the ears. Singing and whistling in the ears. Humming and thundering in the ears. Scabs and moist herpes. Congestion of blood to the head—Caused by inveterate eruptions. *Worse*: When eating; evening; night.

Merc. s. Unusual reverberation of sounds in the ear, roaring and humming, especially in the evening. Great disposition to perspiration. Congestion of blood to the head. Catarrhal or rheumatic deafness—In consequence of exanthemata; of swelling of the tonsils; of the suppression of a discharge from the ears or nose. *Worse*: In warmth; morning; evening.

Puls. Shootings in the ear, with roaring and humming. Tinkling and chirping. Catarrhal or rheumatic deafness.—In women disposed to uterine affections. The result of measles. After intermittent fevers. In consequence of the suppression of a discharge from the ears or nose. *Worse*: When moving the head; from the least noise; when feeling cold; evening; night.

Sulph. Especially to the sounds of the human voice. Frequent closing up of the ears. On one side only. Humming and roaring in the ears. Catarrhal or rheumatic deafness—Caused by inveterate eruptions. In consequence of exanthemata; especially measles, scarlatina, and small-pox. When after intermittent fevers. From abuse of mercury. *Worse*: When lying down; when sitting down; evening.

DYSMENORRHœA.

Bell. When the catamenia are preceded with colic and cloudiness of sight ; violent thirst ; pressive pain in the back ; redness or great paleness of the face. Too profuse, too frequent, and too long catamenia. *Worse* : From the least touch or the slightest movement ; afternoon, towards 3 or 4 o'clock ; night.

Calc. c. Catamenia, too scanty, too much retarded, too short ; or too profuse, and too long. Leucorrhœa. Cephalalgia. Toothache. Before the catamenia, pain in the breasts ; in the sacrum ; colics ; general indisposition ; leucorrhœa. During the catamenia ; tears ; headache ; lumbar pains ; colics ; agitation. *Worse* : From working in water ; morning ; night ; every second day.

Graph. The catamenia come on very slowly, and with gripings and abdominal spasms. Herpetic eruption. In young girls. Catamenia too scanty, too much retarded, and too short. Spasms at the time of the catamenia. During the catamenia, stupidity ; colic ; hemorrhage from the rectum ; cold shiverings ; ulcerations and eruptions much worse ; pain in the limbs ; hoarseness ; headache ; colic : debility ; great weakness ; toothache. After the catamenia, diarrhoea ; feeling of cold ; colic ; hemorrhoids. *Worse* : Night.

Nux vom. Catamenia, too frequent, too long, and too profuse. Before the catamenia, drawing pains in the nape of the neck ; spasms in the uterus. During the catamenia, nausea with syncope, especially in the morning ; congestion of blood in the head, with vertigo, restlessness, and inconsolableness ; feeling of cold ; headache ; lumbar pains ; great debility ; syncope ; weakness. After the catamenia, colic. *Worse* : Morning ; afternoon.

Puls. Catamenia retarded. Black and coagulated blood. In young girls. Too scanty, too retarded, and too short catamenia. Before the catamenia, stinging pains in the chest; feeling of cold; yawnings; spasms; colic; sleepiness; nausea. During the catamenia, colic; abdominal spasms; pain in the loins; desire to vomit; sour or slimy vomiting; shiverings, with paleness of the face; leucorrhœa; tearfulness; sadness; stinging in the chest; lumbar pains; stitches in the sides. At the critical age. Leucorrhœa. *Worse*: Evening.

Sep. Catamenia too profuse; with leucorrhœa. In young girls. Catamenia too profuse, too frequent, and too long. Before the catamenia, gastralgia; great nervous sensibility; headache. During the catamenia, colic; leucorrhœa; pain as from fatigue in the limbs; odontalgia; swelling of the face; palpitations; melancholy. At the critical age. *Worse*: Evening; night.

Sulph. Catamenia too frequent and too profuse. In young girls. Catamenia too scanty or too much retarded. Before, during, and after the catamenia, spasms; colic; leucorrhœa; cephalalgia; congestion in the head; epistaxis; pain in the loins; asthmatic sufferings. Before the catamenia, gastralgia; nausea. During the period, pain as from fatigue, in the limbs; spasms in the fingers and toes. At the critical age. *Worse*: Day and night.

DYSENTERY.

Ars. Great weakness. Unnoticed evacuation of the bowels. Offensive smell from the mouth. *Worse*: After eating or drinking; periodically or at intervals; night; after midnight.

Bryo. Especially during the heat of summer. When the result of a chill. From drinking anything cold. *Worse*: When moving; morning; evening.

Merc. s. After the evacuations, violent tenesmus. Evacuation of pure blood, with great effort. Colic, nausea. Shivering and shuddering. Cold perspiration on the face. *Worse*: When moving; in the cold air; evening; night.

Puls. Evacuation of mucus streaked with blood. Desire to vomit. Vomiting of mucus. Frequent shiverings. Dyspnea and tearfulness. *Worse*: In a hot room; on a change of weather; evening; night.

Sulph. In the most desperate cases—Evacuation of mucus streaked with blood. Violent tenesmus, especially at night. *Worse*: After a meal; when walking; during the catamenia; when drinking; morning; evening.

DYSPEPSIA.

Bryo. Aversion to food. Frequent eructations, mostly flatulent, especially after a meal. Regurgitation. Vomiting of food. Painful sensibility of the epigastrium when touched. Pain from tight clothing. Constipation. Irrascibility—In summer. In damp and warm weather. When produced by milk. In hypochondriacal persons. Caused by sedentary pursuits; by a strain of the loins; by depressing emotions. *Worse*: After a vexation of spirits; after a fit of anger; when stepping hard; when moving; after meals; when walking; when coughing; when running; when lying on one side; at the time of the catamenia; after sleep; evening; night.

Merc. s. Putrid, sweetish, or bitter taste. Repugnance to solid food, especially meat. Desire for cooling things. Pressure on the epigastrium. Pyrosis. Frequent risings. Nausea, and desire to vomit. Painful sensibility; pressure; tension in the region of the stomach—When produced by bread. In children. When caused by sexual excesses; by abuse of coffee or of tobacco. *Worse*: After

a meal; when sitting down; when bending forward; morning; evening.

Nux vom. Often at the commencement of the cure—Sour, bitter taste in the mouth and of the food. Desire for beer. Nausea. Risings. Regurgitation or vomiting of food. Bewilderment. Vertigo. Hypochondriacal humour. Sleep. Distension, fulness, and tension in the epigastrium, with excessive tenderness when touched. Tightness of the clothes round the hypochondria. Sour risings and regurgitations. Pituita from the stomach. Pyrosis. Frequent heat and redness of the face. Yellowish, earthy complexion. Constipation and hard evacuations. Sufferings from almost everything the patient takes, especially from cold water, milk, bread, acids—In children. In old men. In hypochondriacal people. In pregnant females. Caused by a confined life; by prolonged watching; by excessive study; by debilitating losses; by sexual excess; by the pleasures of the table; by abuse of spirituous liquors; by abuse of coffee and of tobacco; by grief or anger. *Worse*: From contact; by external pressure; in cold or hot weather; after meals; when tightly dressed; after taking coffee; from meditating; when running; when fasting; after drinking; morning; afternoon; after midnight.

Puls. Adipsia. Nausea. Desire to yomit. Eructations. Dyspnœa. Sadness and melancholy after a meal. Bitter and sour risings, with taste of food. Pituita from the stomach. Frequent and loose evacuations of the bowels. Cold water especially insupportable—When caused by bread or by fat things. In children. In hypochondriacal persons. In pregnant females. From prolonged watching. From excessive study. From abuse in eating and drinking. From abuse of spirituous liquors, or of coffee, or tobacco. From

a strain of the loins. *Worse*: After eating; before each attack of vomiting; when making a false step; after fat things; when lying in bed; after fruit; in the room; morning; evening.

Sulph. Chronic cases—Sour; putrid, and sweetish taste in the mouth. Repugnance to meat. Desire for sour things and milk; for sugar. *Dyspnoea*. Nausea. Pains in the stomach. Regurgitation or vomiting of food. Shivering. Frequent eructations. *Pyrosis*; sourness, and pituita from the stomach. Sufferings from almost everything the patient takes, especially beer, milk, bread, acids, and fat things—In children. In hypochondriacal persons. When caused by a sedentary life; by excessive study; by debilitating losses of humours; by spirituous liquors; by coffee and tobacco. *Worse*: After vomiting; after eating; when standing; evening.

DYSURIA.

Acon. Stranguria. Inflammatory ischuria—When the result of chill. After an abuse of cantharides. After the suppression of a chronic hemorrhoidal discharge. In children. After a fright. *Worse*: From the least touch; evening; night.

Bell. Stranguria—If the result of a chill. In children. *Worse*. By pressure on the bladder; when walking; when lying down; morning; evening.

Camph. From abuse of cantharides.

Dulca. Paralytic ischuria—When the result of a chill in summer. *Worse*: At the time of an evacuation of the bowels; in the cold air; morning.

Mere. s. Stranguria—When the result of a chill. After the suppression of a chronic hemorrhoidal discharge. In children. *Worse*: When moving; in the cold air; evening; night.

Puls. Stranguria. Inflammatory ischuria. Pressive pain in the bladder—When the result of a chill in water. From the abuse of spirituous liquors or of cantharides. After the suppression of hemorrhoids. In pregnant females. In children. *Worse* : In the heat ; when shivering ; when lying down ; evening ; night ; before midnight.

ECCHYMOSIS.

Arn. mont. When caused by mechanical injury. At the beginning.

Sulph. When it has not yielded to arnica. Ecchymosis senilis.

ECTHYMA.

Ars. Conical pimples. Hot, itching, painful, red and black pustules. Pustules filled with blood and pus. *Worse* : In the cold ; night.

Merc. s. Pustular, purulent eruption. Itchy pimples which ulcerate. Red, raised pustules. Great perspiration. *Worse* : In the warmth of bed ; in the evening air ; night.

Rhus t. Pustules with a red ground. Black pustules. Itching. Burning. *Worse* : When touched ; during repose ; night.

ECZEMA.

Dulca. Acute—With swelling of the parts. In consequence of a chill. *Worse* : During repose ; evening ; night.

Merc. s. Chronic—Miliary and very itching eruption. With great perspiration. *Worse* : In bed ; in the cool evening air ; night.

Petr. Acute—Itching running spots. With transient heat. *Worse* : In stormy weather ; in the open air.

Phosph. Chronic—With bleeding surface. After a chill. *Worse* : In bed ; in the cold air ; on change of weather ; night.

Sulph. When produced by an abuse of mercury. *Worse* : In bed ; in open air ; in a hot room ; night.

EMOTIONS. (MENTAL.)

Acon. Febrile heat. Congestion of blood to the head. Great fear, especially in children.—Consequences of a fright or fear ; of a fit of passion, or of a contradiction. *Worse* : From the least noise ; at the beginning of the catamenia ; from music ; evening.

Bell. Evil effects of fear ; of fright ; or of a mortification. In children. *Worse* : During the catamenia ; after drinking anything ; when kindly spoken to ; evening.

Bryo. Consequence of the indulgence of passion or of contradiction. *Worse* : When touched ; when moving ; after eating ; evening, towards nine o'clock.

Cham. When after a fit of passion there are gripings and pressure at the pit of the stomach. Consequences of a contradiction. In children. *Worse* : In the open air ; in bed ; night.

Ignat. Consequences of a fright ; of a mortification ; of an affliction ; of a vexation ; of grief at the loss of a friend or relation. Disappointed love.—In children. *Worse* : When touched ; in the open air ; after a meal ; after rising in the morning ; after coffee, brandy, tobacco ; from noise ; night ; during the sleep.

Merc. s. Consequences of a fright ; of a mortification. *Nostalgia.* *Worse* : In the warmth of bed ; in the fresh evening air ; night ; after midnight.

Nux vom. Consequences of a fit of passion ; of a contra-

diction. *Worse* : During and after movement ; after dinner ; after walking in the open air ; on waking ; after drinking coffee and wine ; after tobacco ; after meditation ; from watching ; in windy weather ; morning ; evening ; periodically.

Opi. Consequences of fear or joy ; especially diarrhoea, syncope, convulsive fits or lethargic sleep. *Worse* : When over-heated ; evening ; night ; towards midnight.

Phos. a. Consequence of deep regret ; of affliction ; of vexation. Disappointed love. *Nostalgia.* *Worse* : After walking ; during repose ; morning ; evening.

Puls. Consequences of fear ; of a fit of passion, especially after an abuse of chamomilla. Consequences of a fright ; of a mortification. *Worse* : In a hot room ; in bed ; when sitting ; on rising from a seat ; during repose ; on lying down ; morning ; evening ; night ; before midnight ; every alternate evening.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ABDOMEN.

Lach. In young girls at the age of puberty.

Sep. In women who have had children.

ENTERITIS.

Acon. Tension and pressure in the abdomen ; in the hepatic region. Painful sensibility to the touch. Pinchings and burnings. Throbbings. *Worse* : From the least contact or the least movement ; from a cold draught of air ; morning.

Bell. Pressure in the abdomen as from a stone. Cramp-like, contractive, and constrictive pains. Pinchings in the abdomen, as if torn by nails. Forcible impulse to bend forward. Soreness in the whole of the abdomen as if excoriated. *Worse* : When touched ; from the least pressure ; when lying down ; when standing ; morning ; evening.

Lach. Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen. Pressive

pains. Violent cuttings. Acute pullings, with contractions of the abdomen. Abdomen hard and distended. *Worse*: After sleep; some hours after having eaten anything; in damp or hot weather; night; at intervals; periodically.

Merc. s. Abdomen hard and inflated. Violent cuttings and shootings, as if caused by knives. Great sensibility of the abdomen and epigastrium to contact or pressure. Inflammatory redness. *Worse*: In the cool of the evening; when pressed upon; when moving; after having tasted of anything solid; before an evacuation of the bowels; evening; night.

ENURESIS.

Ars. Inability to retain the urine at night, in bed. Paralytic enuresis. *Worse*: In bed; at night; before midnight; at intervals; periodically.

Bell. Paralytic, spasmodic and nocturnal enuresis. Involuntary flow of urine in profuse quantity. Nocturnal pressure on the bladder. *Worse*: During sleep; afternoon; night; after midnight.

Cic. Too frequent desire of making water. Involuntary flow, as from paralysis of the bladder. *Worse*: After any mental emotion.

Puls. Involuntary flow of some drops of urine. Wetting of the bed. Profuse watery urine. Spasmodic enuresis, or nocturnal discharge of urine. *Worse*: When coughing; walking; sitting; in a hot room; when lying down; evening; night; before midnight.

PISTAXIS.

Aeon. With a stunning feeling at the root of the nose. When the bleeding is in a stream.—When caused by congestion of blood to the head. In women who have too

profuse catamenia. In consequence of being over-heated. *Worse*: When coughing; when suffering from vertigo; evening; night.

Arn. mont. When bleeding in a stream.—In consequence of physical exertion. In consequence of a contusion or a blow. In men. *Worse*: From the least movement; evening.

Bell. Redness of the nose. Abundant bleeding, in a stream.—From congestion of blood to the head. From an abuse of spirituous liquors. *Worse*: From the least movement; from the least touch; when blowing the nose; morning; afternoon, between three and four o'clock; night.

Calc. c. Epistaxis even to fainting. In persons who have too profuse catamenia. Disposition to bleed at the nose—In consequence of physical exertion. *Worse*: After working in water; after a meal; morning; night; every second day.

Pule. Sometimes with obstruction of the nose. When bleeding in a stream. With coryza.—In women with too scanty catamenia. In amenorrhœa. In consequence of physical exertion. *Worse*: When stooping; when coughing; in the room; evening.

Sulph. With vertigo. Disposition to bleed at the nose.—In consequence of physical exertion. *Worse*: From the slightest touch; from rubbing the nose; morning; afternoon.

ERUPTIONS.

Ars. Burning. Red. Scabby. Scabious. *Worse*: When the parts are exposed to the cold; night.

Bryo. Burning. Itching. Smarting. *Worse*: After any mental emotion; when touched; evening, at nine o'clock; night.

Calc. c. Burning. In the form of a bunch of grapes;

In groups. Itching. Scabby. Tuberculous. *Worse* : On change of weather ; after a meal ; morning ; night ; every second day.

Merc. s. Bleeding easily. Burning. Dry. Itching. Painful. Purulent. Scabby. Scabious. Smarting. Yellowish. *Worse* : In the fresh air ; in bed ; evening ; night.

Rhus t. With asthmatic affections. Burning. Itching. Purulent. Scabby. With dysenteric affections. *Worse* : In spring or autumn ; in bad weather ; during repose ; when touched ; in bed ; night.

Sulph. Itching. Scabby. Scabious. Scarlet. *Worse* : In the cold air ; evening.

ERYSIPelas.

Acon. Skin dry and burning. Simple erysipelas. *Worse* : From the slightest touch ; evening ; night.

Ars. Hot itching and violent burning of the skin ; with a tendency to gangrene. *Zona.* Erysipelas, which attacks the scrotum of chimney-sweepers. *Worse* : When exposed to the cold air ; night.

Bell. Erysipelatous inflammation. Simple erysipelas. Erysipelas erraticum. Vesicular ; phlegmonous erysipelas. Erysipelas of the face, with delirium, shooting cephalgia, thirst. *Worse* : When touched ; during the least movement ; night.

Lach. Simple erysipelas. Vesicular ; phlegmonous erysipelas. Erysipelas of the face. *Worse* : After sleep ; in change of wind and weather ; night ; at intervals ; periodically.

Merc. s. Erysipelatous *zona*. Erysipelas of the scrotum in chimney-sweepers. *Worse* : In bed ; evening ; night.

Rhus. t. Erysipelas erraticum. Vesicular ; phlegmonous erysipelas. Erysipelatous *zona*. Erysipelas of the face. Ve-

sicular erysipelas. When attacking the teguments of the head. Erysipelas of the feet. *Worse* : During repose ; in the warmth of bed ; in the change of weather ; night.

FAINTING.

Acon. Violent palpitation of the heart. Deadly paleness of the face—When rising from a recumbent posture. When caused by a fright or any mental emotion. When brought on by violent pain. *Worse* : When sitting up ; night.

Carb. v. In consequence of debilitating losses of humours. From violent diseases. From an abuse of mercury. *Worse* : After sleep ; in bed ; when getting out of bed ; morning.

Lach. Asthmatic sufferings. Coldness and paleness of the face. Pain and stitches in the praecordial region. Cold perspiration—When caused by a mental emotion. When from an abuse of mercury. *Worse* : Periodically.

Mosch. With pulmonary spasms, and followed by headache. From the slightest pain. In hysterical subjects. *Worse* : In the open air ; evening ; night.

Nux vom. With nausea and clouded sight. With pain in the stomach—In persons fatigued by intellectual labour. In pregnant women. From spirituous liquors. In consequence of debilitating losses of humours. *Worse* : After a meal ; morning.

FATIGUE.

Arn. mont. With pains in the limbs—From fatiguing labour. From too long a walk. From bodily exertion. *Worse* : From noise.

Cocc. Effects of fatiguing work and prolonged watching. Great weakness, with immediate fatigue on the least exertion, or after any loss of sleep, with a sensation of emp-

tiness in the head—Caused by bodily exertion. *Worse* : In the open air ; after speaking ; after taking coffee.

Nux vom. From prolonged watching, excessive study, and a sedentary life. From an abuse of spirituous liquors, wine or coffee, with great excitability of the nervous system. *Worse* : In the open air ; after the least movement ; morning ; evening.

Puls. From excessive study and prolonged watching ; with inability to lie down and rest till towards morning, and photophobia—In women or persons of a mild character. *Worse* : In the room ; when sitting down ; evening.

Sulph. Effect of a sedentary life, of excessive study, or prolonged watching, with hypochondriacal humour. *Worse* : From the shortest walk ; in the cool evening air.

FEVERS.

Acon.—*Gastric or biliary fever.* At the commencement of the disease—Biliary symptoms. Tongue loaded with a yellowish coating. Bitter taste in the mouth, and of all food and drink ; bitter, greenish risings and vomitings. Suppressed evacuations. Red and scanty urine. Dry heat. Verminous affections—When the result of a chill. When the consequence of a contradiction or of anger.

Catarrhal and rheumatic fever. With an inflammatory character. With violent pain and burning heat.

Inflammatory fever. Violent thirst. Skin dry and burning. Puffed, hot, and red face. Redness and paleness of face alternating ; especially when rising up. Much agitation. Full, hard, or suppressed pulse. Violent, pulsative headache. Nocturnal delirium. Clean tongue. Short, anxious, and rapid respiration. Stitches in the chest. Palpitation of the heart. *Synochus.*

Intermittent fever. Quartan fever, with a predominance

of heat. When shivering precedes heat. When shivering and heat are simultaneous. During the shivering.

Typhoid fever. When characterized by erethismus. With predominance of cerebral affections. During the inflammatory period.

Worse: On every movement; from the slightest touch; night.

Ans.—Catarhal and rheumatic fevers. When the fever is intense, and has an inflammatory character. When there is violent pain. After the fever, when the symptoms still persist.

Gastric and biliary fever. When biliary symptoms predominate. Mucous fever. Putrid gastric fever—When caused by a chill in the stomach, from cold water or ices. When caused by acids.

Hectic fever. Great debility. Dry and burning skin. Thirst, with an inclination to drink often, but little at a time. Nocturnal sweat. Fever attendant on consumption. Slow fevers—When brought on by violent diseases.

Inflammatory fever. Burning heat at night, with burning in the veins. Great debility. Synochus.

Intermittent fever. Burning heat. Heat and shivering, slightly developed. Accessory affections accompanying the shiverings. Great debility. Violent pain in the stomach. Violent pains in the limbs. Marsh fever. Fever changed in character, from the use of cinchona. Simple fever. Double tertian fever. Fever returning every year. Fever appearing at all periods of the day. When shivering and heat are simultaneous. When sweating follows the heat. With shivering, heat, and sweating. During or after the shivering. During the heat.

Typhoid fever. Petechiae. Frequent starts. Great weakness and prostration. When characterized by depression of

mind. **Typhoid pneumonia.** Putrid fever—In the period of debility.

Yellow fever.

Worse: On hearing persons speak; in bed; after taking the least food; during repose; morning, on rising; evening; night; at intervals; periodically.

BELL.—*Catarrhal and rheumatic fever.* Of an inflammatory character.

Gastric and bilious fever. Tongue loaded with a thick coating. Aversion to drink. Heat in the head. Violent headache, as if everything were about to protrude through the forehead. Somnolency during the day. Sleeplessness at night. Simple gastric fever. Mucous fever. Fever with decided, inflammatory symptoms. Thirst and shiverings—When the result of a chill.

Hectic fever. Fever attendant on consumption. Hectic fever, with local affections and organic injuries.

Inflammatory fever. Internal and external heat. Deep redness of the face and eyes. Burning thirst. Desire to sleep by day, sleeplessness at night. Sleep with starts. Loss of consciousness. Murmurs. Carphologia. Cries. Raving delirium. Frightful visions. Desire to run away. Heat of the head. Violent pains in the forehead, with dilated pupils, and photophobia. Ulcerations in the corners of the mouth. Hasty mode of speaking. Sore throat, with dysphagia. Appearance of red spots on the skin. *Synochus*—When assuming a nervous character.

Intermittent fever. Partial shivering and shuddering. Complete adipsia, or violent thirst. Fever in summer; in spring. In hot climates. Simple fever. Double quotidian fever. When appearing at almost all periods of the day. Predominance of heat. When the shivering and heat succeed one another alternately. When the shivering and heat are

simultaneous. When the heat is attended with sweating. Fever consisting in shivering, heat, and sweating.

Lethargic fever.

Typhoid fever. Redness and burning heat of the cheeks, or of the entire face. Dilated pupils. Photophobia. Uncertain and furious expression of the features. Burning thirst, with aversion to drink. Jerks and starts while sleeping, or on waking. Murmurs and carphologia. Raging delirium, with frightful visions, fear, and desire to run away. Violent headache in the forehead. Aversion to food. Scanty and red urine. Fever characterized by erethismus, with predominance of cerebral or pulmonary affection. In the inflammatory period.

Yellow fever.

Worse: From the least contact; from the slightest movement; after sleep; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; night.

BRYO.—Catarrhal and rheumatic fever. Especially in catarrhal affections of an inflammatory character—With profuse perspiration.

Gastric and biliary fever. Simple gastric, or simple biliary. Of a very decided inflammatory character. Of a nervous character. Consequences of an indigestion. Result of a chill. Brought on by a contradiction, or a fit of anger.

Inflammatory fever. Intense heat, or shivering and shaking; both accompanied with redness and heat of the head and face. Perspiration at night. Delirium, day and night. Great general debility. Stupefying cephalgia. Vertigo on rising up. Pressure at the pit of the stomach. Constipation. Stitches in the chest or sides. Synochus of a nervous character.

Intermittent fever. Predominance of cold and shivering. Predominant heat, followed by shivering. Stitches. Head-

ache and vertigo. Tongue thickly coated. Aversion to food. Excessive thirst. When prevailing in summer, spring, or in hot climates. Fever of a simple type. Appearing at any period of the day. With a predominance of heat, or of sweating. When the shivering precedes the heat. When the fever consists of shivering, heat, and sweating. During the shivering.

Typhoid fever. Continued heat over the whole body. With red face, profuse perspiration. Aversion to all food. Brownish-red and bright-yellow urine. Pressive, stupefying cephalalgia. Obstruction of the ears, with hardness of hearing. Great weakness and vertigo on sitting up. Delirium day and night. Sleeplessness, with flushes of heat, and tossing. Comatose somnolency, with starts and fantastic visions. Carphologia. Quick and frequent pulse. Shootings in the chest, or on the sides. Despair of being cured, and fear of death. Petechiae. When characterized by erethismus, or by depression of mind. With predominance of cerebral, pulmonary, or abdominal affections—After infection, and before the appearance of inflammatory symptoms. During the inflammatory period.

Yellow fever.

Worse: During movement; when touched, or moved; after having eaten anything; evening, towards nine o'clock; night.

CHAM.—Catarrhal and rheumatic fever. With a decided inflammatory character. When violent pain predominates.

Gastric and bilious fever. Bitter taste in the mouth, and of food. Bitter and sour risings and vomitings. Great anxiety. Tension and pressure in the epigastrium, hypochondria, and especially in the pit of the stomach. Loose, greenish evacuations, resembling beaten-up eggs. Heat, especially in the face and eyes. Redness of the cheeks.

Heat, mixed with shuddering. Simple gastric fever. Simple bilious, or mucous fever. With decided inflammatory symptoms—When the result of a chill. When brought on by a contradiction, or from the indulgence of anger.

Inflammatory fever. Internal and external heat. Heat in the face and eyes. Redness of the cheeks. Violent thirst. Vertigo on sitting up. Bitter taste in the mouth, and of food. Great anxiety. Tension and pressure in the epigastrium and hypochondria. *Synochus.* Nervous fever.

Intermittent fever. Hot perspiration on the forehead. Exasperation and tossing. Much thirst. Fever, which appears in the morning. Nocturnal fever. When shivering and heat are simultaneous. When heat is attended with sweating. Fever, consisting of shivering, heat, and sweating. During the shivering.

Lethargic fever.

Typhoid fever. Spasmodic affections. Cramp-like pains. When characterized by erethismus—In the inflammatory period.

Worse: In bed; night.

CHIN.—*Catarrhal and rheumatic fever.* When the fever is slight. In cases accompanied with profuse perspiration. In continued rheumatic affections.

Gastric and bilious fever. If bilious symptoms predominate. Mucous fever, with nervous symptoms; with putrid symptoms—When brought on by contradiction, or indulgence of anger.

Hectic fever. Uneasy and unrefreshing sleep. Violent hunger, and voraciousness. Fever attendant on consumption. Nervous-hectic fever—From debilitating losses of humours. When brought on by violent diseases.

Intermittent fever. Thirst. Commonly before or after the shiverings and heat, or during the sweating. *Adipsia.*

Headache, paleness of the face, during the shivering. Dry and burning lips and mouth, red face, during the heat. Disturbed sleep. Yellowish complexion. Marsh fever. Fever with simple type. Double quotidian fever. Fever appearing at any hour of the day. When sweating is the prevailing symptom. When the heat is attended with sweating. When sweating follows the heat. When the fever consists of shiverings, heat, and sweating. Thirst before the attack, during the shivering, after the shivering, during the heat. Adipsia during the heat.

Typhoid fever. Dry, parched tongue and lips. Diarrhoea day and night. Watery, yellowish evacuations. Fever characterized by dullness of the senses. Predominance of pulmonary affections. Putrid fever—In the period of debility. In the convalescence.

Yellow fever.

Worse: When touched; after a meal; on change of weather; night; periodically.

Hyosc.—*Inflammatory fever.* Furious delirium. Subsultus tendinum. Redness and heat of the face. *Synochus.* With cerebral symptoms.

Intermittent fever. Predominance of shivering, or of heat. With nervous spasms. Fever with simple type.

Typhoid fever. Furious delirium. *Coma somnolentum*, interrupted by delirium. Redness and heat of the face. Fixed eyes. Red and sparkling eyes. Hardness of hearing. When characterized by erethismus, or by dullness of the senses. With predominance of cerebral or of pulmonary affections—In the inflammatory period.

Worse: After eating or drinking; evening.

IPEC.—*Catarrhal and rheumatic fever.* When the fever is slight.

Gastric and bilious fever. Simple gastric fever. Bilious

fever. Mucous fever. Tongue loaded with thick, yellowish mucus. Aversion to all food, with desire to vomit. Regurgitation, and vomiting of food. Loose, yellowish evacuations. Pale, yellowish complexion, especially in the forehead. When the consequence of an indigestion. When the result of a chill.

Hectic fever. Fever attendant on consumption. When caused by mental emotions. With desire only for dainties.

Intermittent fever. Aggravation of the shiverings by external heat. Adipsia. Nausea, vomiting. Marsh fever. Fever which prevails in summer, spring, and hot climates. Simple fevers. Fever which appears at any period of the day. Fever in which cold or heat predominates. When shivering precedes heat. When shivering and heat are simultaneous. When sweating follows heat. When the fever consists of shivering, heat, and sweating. During the shivering. During the heat.

Yellow fever.

Worse: When touched; after drinking anything cold; evening; night.

MERC. S.—Catarrhal and rheumatic fever. When of an inflammatory character. With profuse perspiration. With violent pains. Especially in catarrhal affections.

Gastric and bilious fever. Tongue loaded with a white coating. Sickly, putrid, and bitter taste. Vomiting of slimy substances. Painful tenderness of the hypochondria, pit of the stomach, epigastrium, and umbilical region. Desire to sleep by day, and sleeplessness at night. Burning thirst. Mucous fever. Verminous fever, with decided inflammatory symptoms. Putrid-gastric fever—When the result of a chill.

Inflammatory fever. Shiverings alternately with heat. Violent thirst. Heavy and pressive pains in the head.

Moist tongue, loaded with a white coating. Painful tenderness of the hypochondriacal, praecordial, and umbilical regions. *Synochus.*

Intermittent fever. With profuse sour perspiration. Fever which has changed its character from the use of cinchona. When sweating is the prevailing symptom. When shivering and heat succeed one another alternately. When the heat is attended with sweating.

Lethargic fever.

Typhoid fever. Vertigo. Pressive cephalgia, especially in the forehead. Bitter, putrid taste. Bleeding of the gums. Great tenderness and soreness at the pit of the stomach, hepatic region, and abdomen, round the navel. Loose and yellow evacuations of the bowels. Deep-coloured, brownish urine. Profuse, debilitating, and clammy sweats. Total absence of sleep. Putrid fever.

Yellow fever.

Worse: In bed; in the fresh evening air; when uncovered; night.

Nux vom.—*Catarrhal and rheumatic fever.* When the fever is slight.

Gastric and bilious fever. Dry and white tongue. Bitter and putrid taste. Bitter risings. Continued nausea, especially in the open air. Vomiting of food. Pressive and painful tension in the whole epigastrium, and hypochondria. Constipation, with frequent but ineffectual desire to evacuate. Pressive headache in the forehead, with vertigo. Red, hot, yellowish, and earthy face. Feeling in the limbs as if they had been beaten. Simple gastric fever. Bilious fever. Mucous fever. Verminous fever—When the consequence of an indigestion. When the result of a chill. When brought on by a contradiction, or a fit of anger.

Inflammatory fever. Heat, especially in the face. Great

debility and fainting fits. Excitability of the whole nervous system. Pressive headache, aggravated by stooping. Redness and heat of the face. Dry and white tongue. Pressive pain in the stomach and epigastrium. Constipation. Sensation in the limbs as if they had been beaten. Nervous, ataxic symptoms.

Intermittent fever. Great prostration. Internal heat with external cold. Coldness and blueness of the skin, hands and feet, face, or nails. During the shivering, headache. During the heat, the head and face especially hot, with redness of the cheek, and thirst. Against fever changed by the use of cinchona. Simple type. Double tertian type. Fever appearing at any hour of the day. With predominance of heat. When the shivering precedes the heat. When the heat precedes. When the shivering and heat succeed one another alternately. When shivering and heat are simultaneous. When the heat is attended with sweating. Fever which consists in shivering, heat, and sweating. During the heat especially. Adipsia during the heat.

Typhoid fever. Drowsiness, as if from intoxication, with loss of consciousness. Dry tongue. Bitter taste. Pressive cephalalgia, with vertigo. Painful pressure and tension in the whole of the epigastrium and in the hypochondria. When characterized by erithismus, or dullness of the senses. With predominance of cerebral affections. In the inflammatory period. During convalescence.

Yellow fever.

Worse: During and after movement; in windy weather; after any meal; during hot weather; morning; evening, towards eight or nine o'clock; periodically.

Phos. Ac.—Hectic fever. Sadness, dejection. Feverish heat in the evening. Debilitating perspiration in the morn-

ing. Fever attendant on consumption. Nervous-hectic fever—The result of prolonged grief, or of debilitating losses of humours. From violent diseases.

Typhoid fever. Complete apathy. Stupidity. Laconic style of speaking and aversion to conversation. Fixed, stupid expression, with glassy eyes. Delirium, with murmurs and carphologia. Constant humming in the ears, with deafness. Loose evacuations. With predominance of cerebral affection. In the period of debility.

Worse : During repose; night.

PULS.—*Catarrhal and rheumatic fever.* If the fever is intense; if slight. If violent pain predominates—Especially in catarrhal affections.

Gastric and bilious fever. Simple gastric fever. Simple bilious fever. Mucous fever, with very decided inflammatory symptoms. Tongue loaded with whitish mucus. Insipid, clammy, or bitter taste. Aversion to food, especially to fat. Regurgitation of food. Insupportable nausea and desire to vomit. Vomiting of slimy and whitish, bitter and greenish substances. Vomiting of food. Loose white, slimy, bilious, and greenish evacuations of the bowels. Frequent shivering, with adipsia—Result of a chill in the stomach from cold water, ices, or acids. Result of eating after passion.

Inflammatory fever. Dry heat at night. Total adipsia, or insatiable thirst. Synochus.

Intermittent fever. Aggravation in the afternoon or evening. Gastric and bilious affections. Headache during or between the paroxysms of fever. Fever which has changed its character, from the use of cinchona. Fever with a simple type. Double quotidian fever. Fever appearing at any hour of the day. Fever in which cold predominates. When the shivering precedes. When attended

with sweating. When sweating follows the heat. When sweating and shivering are simultaneous. Fever with shivering, heat, and sweating. Thirst before the attacks; after the shivering. Adipsia during the heat.

Lethargic fever.

Typhoid fever. Tears and lamentations. Putrid typhoid fever.

Worse: In bed; in a hot room; when sitting down; during repose; morning; evening; night; before midnight.

Rhus T.—*Catarrhal and rheumatic fever.* If the fever is intense; if it is slight. When the rheumatic affection continues.

Gastric and biliary fever. Great weakness. Putrid diarrhoea. Simple gastric fever. Mucous, ataxic, and putrid symptoms.

Inflammatory fever. Intense heat. Delirium. Desire to run away. Burning face. Synochus. Nervous, ataxic symptoms.

Intermittent fever. Pains in the limbs during the shiverings. Convulsive jerks. Perspiration after midnight and in the morning. Marsh fever. Simple fever. Fever appearing at all hours of the day. Double tertian fever. When shivering and heat are simultaneous. When sweating follows the heat. When sweating follows shivering. During the shivering. Adipsia during the heat.

Lethargic fever.

Typhoid fever. Great weakness and prostration, rendering it difficult to rise up or to move. Coma somnolentum, with murmurs. Picking of the bedclothes. Talkative delirium, with desire to run away, with alternate lucid intervals. Vertigo on rising up. Red face or cheeks. Red and burning eyes. Dysecoia. Dry, cracked tongue and lips. Red tongue, with violent pains in the epigastrium,

especially when touched. Loose sanguineous faeces. Deep-coloured urine. Characterized by erethismus or by dullness of the senses. With predominance of cerebral, of pulmonary, or of abdominal affection—Between infection and the appearance of inflammatory symptoms.

Yellow fever.

Worse: During repose; in bad weather; in bed; on entering a room; night.

SULPH.—*Catarrhal and rheumatic fever.* In case of profuse perspiration. When violent pain predominates. When the catarrhal or rheumatic affections are prolonged.

Gastric and biliary fever. Simple gastric. Biliary, mucous fever. Verminous affections. Putrid-gastric fever—When the consequence of an indigestion. When the result of a chill.

Hectic fever. Feverish heat, with circumscribed redness of the cheeks. Loose and slimy faeces. Affections of the chest. Fever attendant on consumption—When the result of debilitating losses of humours.

Inflammatory fever. In obstinate cases. *Synochus.*

Intermittent fever. When in consequence of repercussion of scabies. Shiverings every evening. Fevers which prevail in summer, spring, or hot climates. Simple fever. Fever which appears at any hour. When the shivering precedes the heat. When the shivering and heat succeed one another alternately. When the shivering and heat, or the sweating and shivering are simultaneous.

Typhoid fever. Continued heat in the evening. Delirium, with open eyes. Putrid fever. In the period of debility, or of convalescence.

Worse: In the cool evening air; when lying down; when walking; on change of weather; during repose; while standing; evening; night.

FISTULA.

Ars. Fistula urinaria. With dryness and burning of the skin. Ichorous suppuration. *Worse*: In bed; at night; periodically.

Calc. c. Fistula in recto. F. of the gums. F. lachrymalis. F. urinaria. Skin of the body rough, dry, and hot. Skin unhealthy, every injury tending to ulceration. *Worse*: After working in water; morning; evening; every second day.

Puls. Fistula lachrymalis. With shooting, burning pains and profuse lachrymation. *Worse*: In the wind; in the open air; in the cold; evening.

Sil. Fistula in recto. F. of the gums. F. lachrymalis. F. urinaria. With aching and shooting pains. Unhealthy skin, with tendency to suppuration. *Worse*: Evening; new or full moon.

Sulph. Fistula in recto. F. of the gums. F. lachrymalis. F. urinaria. With sharp pains, and easy perspiration. *Worse*: In the cold air; during repose; evening; periodically.

FLATULENCY.

Chin. With contraction of the intestines—In consequence of flatulent food. After eating pork or fat meat. *Worse*: After a meal; after eating fruit; afternoon; evening; periodically.

Nux vom. Abundant. In the epigastrium or the hypochondria. With anguish. *Worse*: After a meal; after drinking; when waking; in bed; when lying down; after an evacuation of the bowels; morning; evening.

Puls. After eating pork or fat meat—In hysterical women. *Worse*: When waking; after a meal; in bed;

when lying down; before an evacuation of the bowels; evening; night; before and after midnight.

Sulph. In obstinate cases. *Worse:* After a meal; after an evacuation of the bowels; evening.

FUNGUS.

Bell. Fungus haematoxides and medullary fungus of the eye. With aching, heat, and burning in the eyes, extending into the head. *Worse:* When moving them; from the least touch; afternoon.

Calc. c. Fungus haematoxides of the eye. Fungous vegetations. With shootings in the socket of the eye, and lachrymation. *Worse:* On change of weather; evening; night.

Phosph. Fungus haematoxides. With frequent hemorrhages. *Worse:* Morning and evening.

Sili. Fungous vegetations. Fungus haematoxides of the eye. With induration of the glands. *Worse:* Night; new or full moon.

FURUNCULUS.

Arn. mont. Many small furunculi. *Worse:* Evening; night.

Bell. Hot, shining, burning furunculi, especially on the face, neck, and chest. *Worse:* When touched; after sleep; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; evening; night.

Merc. s. Hard, swelled, red and itching. With nightly perspirations. *Worse:* In the cool evening air; in the warmth of bed; night.

Sili. Large furunculi, which appear on the back. Shootings and boring in the ulcers. Disposition to furunculi. *Worse:* On change of weather; night; new or full moon.

GALACTIRRHœA.

Bell. When the mammae are full and hot, and there are pulsations in them. Thirst and fever. *Worse*: When moving; from the least touch; afternoon; evening.

Calc. c. When the mammae are constantly loaded with milk. *Worse*: When touched; after sleep; when taking a deep inspiration; after a meal; morning; evening.

GANGRENE.

Ars. Fetid smell. Ichorous discharge. Great burning heat. *Worse*: In bed; when lying on the part affected; when walking; morning; night; periodically.

Chin. Itching and burning, gnawing pain. *Worse*: When touched; after eating; night; at regular intervals.

Sec. c. Black gangrene. Gangræna senilis. *Worse*: Night; periodically.

GASTRALGIA.

Bryo. Pressure as from a stone. Sensation of swelling in the region of the stomach. Shootings in the epigastrium—Consequence of indigestion. *Worse*: When moving; on making a false step; immediately after a meal; after a fit of passion; when touching the epigastrium; when coughing or running; when lying on the side; evening; night.

Carb. v. Painful pressure, with anxiety. Much flatulency. Constipation. When from debility or loss of humours—In consequence of indigestion. In drunkards. In consequence of an abuse of common salt. *Worse*: When touching the epigastrium; after a meal; after flatulent food; when lying down; at the thought of food; when walking; morning; afternoon.

Chin. Great weakness of digestion. Distension and pain-

ful pressure in the stomach. Indolence and sleepiness—When from debility or loss of humours. When from indigestion. *Worse*: After eating or drinking, however little; during repose; from the least pressure; when lying in bed; morning; afternoon; evening.

Nux vom. Contractive, pressive, spasmodic pains; with sensation of retraction or clawing in the stomach. Vomiting of food. Constipation. Hemorrhoidal sufferings. Hypochondriacal, morose, and irascible humour, with hasty and passionate character—When caused by abuse of coffee, of chamomile. When caused by mental emotions; by loss of humours. In consequence of indigestion. In drunkards. *Worse*: When pressed upon; when moving; from the slightest touch; after being over-heated; after a meal; when the clothes are too tight; when walking; after taking coffee; when thinking or running; when fasting; after drinking; after rising from bed; during the catamenia; morning; afternoon; night; after midnight.

Puls. Shooting spasmodic pains. Nausea. Vomiting of food. Adipsia. Shiverings, increasing with the pains.—From abuse of chamomilla. In consequence of indigestion. In persons who have too scanty catamenia. *Worse*: When walking; when making a false step; when fasting; after eating; after fat food, especially pork; after fruit; when lying in bed; in the room; during the catamenia; morning; evening; before midnight.

Sulph. Pressive pain as from a stone. Acidity. Pyrosis. Frequent regurgitation of food. Repugnance to fat food. In drunkards. *Worse*: After a meal; afternoon; evening.

GASTRITIS.

Acon. Acute—Violent inflammatory fever. Violent pains

—When caused by a chill or by cold drinks. After a fit of passion. *Worse*: After taking food; when sitting up; evening.

Ars. Acute. Chronic—Burning, internal heat. Diarrhoea. Fear of death. Excessive pain in the epigastrium, with rapid failure of strength. Pale, hippocratic face. Violent thirst. Inclination to drink little at a time, but frequently. Nausea. Vomiting of food, or of bilious, greenish matter. Burning pains in the stomach and abdomen, with general coldness and anguish—When caused by a chill; by ice or cold drinks; by an abuse of acids. *Worse*: After food; when coughing; when lying down; from the least pressure; when drinking or moving; night.

Bryo. Chronic—Bitter taste. Repugnance to solid food. Bilious vomiting. Tension and fulness in the epigastrium. Constipation. Sensation of cold. Shiverings—Caused by an indigestion; by being overheated. From mechanical injuries. From anger, grief, or vexation of mind. *Worse*: When moving; immediately after eating or drinking; from a hard pressure; evening; night.

Cham. Chronic—Bitter taste in the mouth and bitter taste of food. Eruptions. Greenish, bitter, and sour vomitings. Tension and pressure in the epigastrium and hypochondria. Loose, greenish evacuations, resembling beaten-up eggs. In children. When there is acidity and heartburn—When from abuse of coffee. In consequence of a chill. After mental emotions. *Worse*: From the least touch; after a meal; after partaking of coffee; in bed; noon.

Ipec. Acute. Chronic—Tongue clean or thickly coated with yellowish mucus. Aversion to all food; with nausea and violent vomiting of food. Violent pains in the epigastrium. Loose, greenish evacuations. Pale, yellowish com-

plexion—In children : When it arises from an indigestion ; from a chill ; from cold drinks ; from abuse of tobacco. From nervous excitement, and from prolonged watching. *Worse* : After eating pork or any fat meat ; after cold drinks ; during pregnancy.

Nux vom. Acute. Chronic—Pressive pains as from a stone. Tension and inflation of the epigastrium. Dry and white tongue. Violent thirst. Bitter or putrid taste in the mouth. Bitter eructations. Constant nausea. Vomiting of food. Constipation. Confusion of the head. Giddiness. Restlessness. Irascibility—In children. When a consequence of indigestion ; of a fit of passion ; of vexation. From abuse of spirituous liquors ; of coffee ; of tobacco ; of chamomile. In consequence of nervous excitement. From debilitating losses of humours. From anger or grief. *Worse* : When moving ; on the slightest pressure ; after eating or drinking ; when sitting up in bed ; when walking ; morning ; afternoon ; night ; after midnight.

Puls. Acute. Chronic—Tongue loaded with a whitish mucus. Putrid, insipid, clammy, bitter taste. Repugnance to food, to fat, and meat especially. Regurgitation of food. Insupportable nausea. Slimy diarrhoea. Shiverings—In persons of a mild and easy disposition. In children. Acidity arising from indigestion. When from an indigestion. From spirituous liquors. From abuse of coffee ; of tobacco ; of chamomile ; of rhubarb. From ices or fruit. From mechanical injuries. From nervous excitement. From mental emotions. *Worse* : When making a false step ; when walking ; fasting ; after eating fat food ; when in bed ; in a warm room ; morning ; evening ; night ; before midnight.

GLOSSITIS.

Aeon. Itching. Burning of the tongue. When caused

by mechanical injury, and accompanied by violent inflammatory symptoms. *Worse* : Evening.

Arn. mont. Sensation of excoriation of the tongue. When caused by mechanical injuries. *Worse* : When not swallowing ; morning ; afternoon.

Ars. When the parts threaten to become gangrenous. When they are brownish, blackish ; dry and hot. *Worse* : morning.

Bell. Large swelling and partial induration. Tongue hot, dry, much swelled and inflamed. *Worse* : When turning the head round ; when speaking and swallowing ; morning.

GOITRE.

Hep. s. With indurations of the gland.

Iod. Constrictive. Hard. Large.

Spong. Hard and large. With occasional pressive or stinging pains.

GONITIS.

Arn. mont. Lymphatic or arthritic inflammation. Pale swelling of the knee. *Worse* : After the least effort to move it ; during repose ; while sitting or standing ; evening.

Bryo. Arthritic inflammation. Red, shining swelling of the knees, with shootings. *Worse* : When walking ; from the least pressure ; after a meal ; after having slept ; at evening ; night.

Calc. c. Shootings in the knees. Swelling of the knee. Lymphatic enlargement. *Worse* : When standing, sitting, or walking ; in open air ; during repose ; in cold weather ; evening ; night.

Sulph. Lymphatic enlargement. Arthritic inflammation. Large and shining swelling of the knees, with shootings. *Worse* : When walking ; when stretching the limb ; when

the knee is touched ; in open air ; when lying in bed ; when sitting down ; when walking up stairs ; evening ; night.

GONORRHOEA.

Cann. s. Inflammatory period. Ischuria. Yellow mucous discharge ; with burning pain in the urethra. In violent cases, with much irritation. *Worse* : In open cold air ; night ; after midnight.

Cap. ann. Secondary gonorrhœa, especially when previously treated with balsam of copaiba. Whitish, like cream. Scalding when micturating. Cutting pains in the urethra. *Worse* : When walking ; in the cold air ; after drinking ; evening.

Merc. s. After the inflammatory symptoms are over. Greenish and puriform. Secondary gonorrhœa. When previously treated by copaiba or cubeba. With condylomata or with chancres. *Worse* : In the cool evening air ; in the warmth of bed ; night ; after midnight.

Sulph. Serous, whitish discharge. Shootings in the urethra. Redness of the orifice of the urethra. Secondary gonorrhœa. When previously treated by copaiba or cubeba. With condylomata. *Worse* : On a change of weather ; in open air ; when standing ; in the cold air ; evening ; night.

Thui. Secondary gonorrhœa. When previously treated by copaiba or cubeba. With condylomata. Yellowish discharge, with itching in the urethra. *Worse* : On waking ; in the warmth of bed ; during repose ; night ; towards three in the morning.

GRAVEL.

Cann. s. Urine turbid. Ejection of a stone in making water. Calculus and gravel. Stone in the bladder. *Worse* : In the open air ; in cold weather ; night ; after midnight.

Lycop. Reddish, yellow gravel in the urine. Renal calculus. Shootings in the kidneys. *Worse*: In rainy weather; after micturating; afternoon; night; periodically.

Sassa. Calculus and gravel. Calculus in the bladder. Renal calculus. Turbid urine like clay-water. Urine charged with gravel. Burning sensation in the urethra. Depression of spirits. *Worse*: When micturating.

HEMATOCELE.

Arn. mont. Bluish-red swelling of the scrotum. Sexual desire increased—When the result of a blow. *Worse*: From the least movement; from noise; evening; night.

Puls. Inflammatory, dark, bluish swelling of the scrotum. *Worse*: When seated; during repose; when lying on the side; evening; night; every alternate evening.

Zinc. Pain as from excoriation. Shuddering in the scrotum. *Worse*: When taking wine; after a meal; evening.

HEMATURIA.

Arn. mont. Discharge of pure blood. *Worse*: In bed; when running; from the least movement; evening; night.

Ars. Sanguineous urine. Burning in the urethra. *Worse*: After a meal; in bed; during repose; night; periodically.

Cann. s. Urethra inflamed and painful to the touch. Sanguineous urine, by drops. With deep shootings when micturating. *Worse*: From the least contact; in open air; in the heat; night; after midnight.

Ipec. Sanguineous urine, with pains in the kidneys and bladder, or in the stomach. With nausea and paleness of the face.

HÆMOPTYSIS.

Acon. When there is congestion of blood in the chest; and profuse expectoration of blood at intervals excited by a very slight cough. Burning pain in the chest—When there is imminent danger. *Worse*: After a fit of passion; after drinking; from the least movement; evening; night.

Arn. mont. Easy expectoration of black coagulated, or of a clear frothy blood. Tickling under the sternum. When the blood is expectorated either in small or in large quantity—When caused by a mechanical injury. *Worse*: When moving; when yawning; after a mental emotion; in the cold; after talking; when taking a deep inspiration; morning; evening.

Ars. Great anguish, with palpitation of the heart. Dry, burning heat. Hæmoptysis of drunkards. Violent hæmoptysis. Affections which remain after the hæmoptysis. Against a relapse. *Worse*: When taking an inspiration; when coughing; when lying on the back; in the cold; evening; night.

Bell. Continued tickling in the throat. Shooting pains in the chest. Prolonged hæmoptysis. Pulmonary hemorrhage. *Worse*: When moving; during repose; while sitting down; when rising; afternoon between three and four o'clock; evening.

Nux vom. Tickling in the chest. Cough which fatigues the head. Pulmonary hemorrhage. Against a relapse—In persons of a lively and choleric temperament. When after a fit of passion. From taking cold. In drunkards. *Worse*: When getting up; from the least contact; from movement; when stooping; from external pressure; after a meal; in open air; when walking; when lying in bed; when hearing music; when walking up stairs; after drinking wine; morning; afternoon; night.

Puls. In obstinate cases—Hæmoptysis. Pulmonary hemorrhage. Expectoration of black and coagulated blood. Anxiety and shivering—In timid phlegmatic persons. When in consequence of a suppression of the catamenia. *Worse:* When breathing; when moving; when bending one's self backwards; when waking; from a false step; when beginning to walk; when coughing; when lying down; before and during the catamenia; after lying down; in the room; when getting warm in bed; evening; night.

HEMORRHAGE.

Acon. Active hemorrhage. Profuse bleeding and inflammatory state of the blood. Congestion of blood. When there is imminent danger. *Worse:* After a fit of passion; from the least movement; evening; night.

Arn. mont. Clear, frothy blood—When arising from debility. From a mechanical injury. *Worse:* When moving; after a mental emotion; in the cold; after any exertion; when taking a deep inspiration; morning; evening.

Bell. Active hemorrhage. Hemorrhage from the eyes and mouth. With shooting pains. *Worse:* When moving; during repose; while sitting down; when rising up; afternoon; evening.

Chin. Buccal hemorrhage. When the blood gushes out at intervals—When from debility. *Worse:* After a meal; from external pressure; night; at regular intervals.

* *Merc. s.* Hemorrhage from the ear. With shooting pains and shiverings or perspiration. *Worse:* In the fresh air; evening; night; after midnight.

Puls. Shooting, jerking pain in the ear, with hemorrhage of thick and light-coloured blood. *Worse:* When moving; when waking; when coughing; when lying down; before and during the catamenia; in a room; evening; night.

HEMORRHOIDS.

Acon. Bleeding hemorrhoids, with shooting in the anus. Fulness in the abdomen. Pain in the sacrum. Itching in the anus. Inflammation of the hemorrhoidal pimples. Hemorrhage following piles. *Worse*: After a fit of anger; from the least movement; evening; night.

Bell. Bleeding hemorrhoids. Violent pain in the loins. Hemorrhage which follows the piles. *Worse*: When moving; during repose; when sitting down; after sleep; afternoon towards three or four o'clock; night.

Nux vom. Blind and bleeding hemorrhoids. Pains as if beaten, and hindering from rising up. Frequent constipation, with ineffectual desire to evacuate the bowels. Sensation as if the anus were closed or contracted. Congestion of blood to the head. Colic caused by hemorrhoids. Itching in the anus. Inflammation of the hemorrhoidal pimples. Constitutional disposition to hemorrhoids. Hemorrhoids of the bladder—In persons leading a sedentary life, or indulging in coffee and spirituous liquors. In pregnant women. From verminous affections. *Worse*: During and after movement; in windy weather; after a meal; after taking coffee, wine, or spirits; after smoking; during hot weather; morning; evening, towards eight or nine o'clock; periodically.

Sulph. In obstinate cases—When the constipation alternates with loose evacuations of sanguinolent mucus. Sensation of erosion in the anus. Palpitation of the heart, and over the whole body. Frequent protrusion of hemorrhoidal pimples. Colic. Itching in the anus. Inflammation of the hemorrhoidal pimples. Hemorrhage succeeding to the piles. Hemorrhoidal affections. Mucous hemorrhoids. Constitutional disposition to hemorrhoids. Hemor-

rhoids of the bladder. *Worse*: In the cold air; when standing for a long time; during repose; in the warmth of bed; evening; night.

HEAT.

Acon. Fatigue from the heat. When overheated. Sun-stroke. Sufferings from the heat of the fire. From having slept in the sun, or too near a fire. *Worse*: On the slightest movement, or touch; night.

Anti. crud. When the heat of summer cannot be endured. The slightest exertion in the heat of summer speedily fatigues. With gastric sufferings especially. *Worse*: From the heat of the sun; after a meal; morning; night.

Bell. Sun-stroke—Evil effects from the heat of the fire, with headache, fulness and expansive pressure, especially in the forehead, as if everything were about to protrude through it. Fear from present objects. *Worse*: When stooping; from the least movement; from every mental emotion; from the least contact; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; night.

Bryo. When any exertion in the heat, produces nausea; vomiting; diarrhoea; burning headache, with fear respecting the future. *Worse*: When moving; when touched; after a meal; evening towards nine o'clock; night.

HELMINTHIASIS.

Acon. Lumbrici. Ascarides. Fever with colic. Desire to vomit. *Tenesmus.* Feverish agitation at night. *Worse*: When moving; evening; night.

Cin. Lumbrici. Fever with colic. Hardness of the abdomen. Colic with convulsions. Discharge of ascarides by the anus. *Worse*: Morning; evening.

Fel. m. *Tænia.* Worm fever.

Merc. s. *Tænia. Lumbrixi. Ascarides.* Fever with colic. Tenesmus and small slimy evacuations. Discharge of ascarides and lumbrixi. Itching in the anus. *Worse*: In the fresh evening air; evening; night; after midnight.

Sulph. *Tænia. Lumbrixi. Ascarides.* At the beginning of the treatment—In chronic cases. Disposition to have worms. Return of the complaint. Lingering state of the patient. *Worse*: In open air; from a change in the weather; evening; night.

HEMERALOPIA.

Bell. Nocturnal blindness as soon as the sun is set. White stars before the eyes. Red and inflamed eyes. Congestion of blood to the head. *Worse*: When pressing on the eye; in open air; towards morning.

Verat. a. Nocturnal blindness. Dark stars, black spots before the eyes. *Worse*: When rising from a seat; after sleep; after midnight.

HEPATITIS.

Acon. Acute—Violent inflammatory fever; with shooting pains; moanings, and fear of death. *Worse*: From the least movement or the slightest touch; after any vexation of mind; night.

Merc. s. Acute—Pressive pains, which do not allow to lie on the right side. Decided yellowness of the skin and eyes. Continued shiverings, or perspiration. *Worse*: When breathing; from pressure; when moving; when coughing; night; after midnight.

Nux vom. Acute. Chronic—Excessive tenderness of the hepatic region. Pressure in the hypochondria and epigastrium. Short breath. Cephalalgia. Constipation. *Worse*:

From pressure; when moving; after food or drink; when coughing; after any exposure to cold; morning.

Sulph. Acute. Chronic—Shootings in the side. Obstinate cases. *Worse*: From pressure; when walking; in the cold; evening.

HERNIA.

Acon. Acute—Violent inflammation of the parts affected. Violent burning in the abdomen. Bitter, bilious vomiting. Incarcerated or strangulated hernia. *Worse*: From the least pressure; from the least movement; after any vexation; night.

Cocc. Chronic—Disposition to protrude. With cramp-like colic. *Worse*: When stooping; coughing; night.

Nux vom. Acute. Chronic—Tumour not very painful. Vomitings. Respiration obstructed. Incarcerated hernia—When the strangulation is caused by a chill, or a fit of anger. Hernia in children. *Worse*: From pressure; when moving; after food or drink; when coughing; after the least feeling of cold; morning.

Sulph. Acute. Chronic—Acid vomitings. Incarcerated hernia. Violent protrusion of the hernia. Shiverings or flushings of heat. *Worse*: From pressure; when walking; in the cold; evening.

HERPES.

Bell. Herpes phlyctænoides, discharging an abundance of serum. With an inflamed ground. *Worse*: When touched; during movement; night.

Cic. Herpes furfuracea on the face. Purulent eruption, with yellowish and burning scabs. *Worse*: From the least mental emotion.

Graph. Herpes on the ear. Scabs and excoriation behind

the ears. Herpes on the face. Herpes furfuracea. Herpes zoster. Vesicular erysipelas on the abdomen and on the face. Zona. Humid eruption. *Worse*: In the open air; night.

Rhus t. Herpes phlyctænoides. Herpes zoster. Vesicular scabby eruption; with burning and itching. Small pimples on a red ground. With asthmatic sufferings. *Worse*: In bad weather; in the warmth of bed; after exposure to the open air; during repose; night.

Sep. Herpes on the face. Herpes circinatus. Herpes phlyctænoides. Itching, and eruption of pimples. Annular eruption. Moist eruption. *Worse*: During repose; in the warmth of bed; evening; night.

Sulph. Herpes on the ear. Excoriation behind the ear. Herpes on the face. Herpes circinatus. Herpes furfuracea on the face. Herpes phlyctænoides. Scabious eruption and herpes of a greenish-yellow colour, beginning with small itching phlyctænæ, with a red areola. *Worse*: In the cold air; during repose; evening; night.

HICCOUGH.

Bell. Spasmodic and continued suffocating hiccough. *Worse*: When walking; afternoon, about four o'clock; night.

Hyosc. Spasmodic hiccough, with feeling of great anxiety. *Worse*: After eating or drinking; evening.

Nux vom. When connected with a disorder of the stomach. *Worse*: After dinner; when moving; when meditating or reading; when lying on the back; morning; evening; periodically.

HOARSENESS.

Bell. Acute—With tenacious mucus in the chest. Voice weak, very hoarse, and whistling. Nasal-toned voice. Loss

of voice. With great soreness, redness, and dryness of the larynx. Thirst, and febrile symptoms. Catarrhal hoarseness. Complete aphonia—Resulting from morbilli. In consequence of croup, or of a chill. *Worse*: When moving the head; when talking; when pressing on the larynx; when swallowing; morning.

Carb. v. Chronic—Painful raucity of the voice, with scraping, tingling, and tickling in the larynx. Catarrhal hoarseness—Resulting from morbilli; from croup; from bronchitis; from a chill. *Worse*: After prolonged conversation; in cold, damp weather; when eating; after swallowing; morning; evening.

Merc. s. Acute. Chronic—Continual hoarseness and loss of voice, with catarrh, and febrile shivering. Nocturnal perspiration. Nasal voice. With burning and tickling in the larynx. Catarrhal hoarseness. Aphonia. *Worse*: When eating; when speaking; when swallowing; in the cool evening air; in the warmth of bed; evening; night.

Sulph. Chronic—Roughness. Soreness. With pressure as from a plug, or from a tumour in the throat. Catarrhal hoarseness. Aphonia—Resulting from morbilli. In consequence of bronchitis, of coryza, or of chill. *Worse*: In cold, damp weather; after eating; in the cold air; morning; night.

HOOPING-COUGH.

Acon. In the first stage—Dry and sibilant cough. With fever. With burning pains in the larynx or bronchia. Constant desire to cough. With anxiety and short breath. *Worse*: After a fit of passion; when overheated; from cold air; when lying on the left side; when drinking; evening; night.

Bell. In the second stage—With vomiting and bleeding at the nose and from the mouth. When there is a decided

spasmodic cough, with marked cerebral affections ; or when the cough is preceded by a painful sensation in the region of the stomach, and each paroxysm followed by spasmodic affections or sneezing. *Worse* : After eating ; in sleep ; in bed ; from movement ; evening ; night.

Carb. v. In the first stage—Convulsive cough, with redness of the larynx and sore throat, when swallowing. Shooting pains in the head. Pains in the chest and throat, as from the vapour of sulphur.—When there is an eruption on the head and body. When the cough becomes convulsive. When there is vomiting. *Worse* : When eating ; when walking ; in the cold air ; evening ; night ; before midnight ; periodically.

Dros. In the second stage—With vomiting and bleeding, at the nose and from the mouth. Excessively violent paroxysms, with very marked sibilant sound of the cough. No fever ; or very intense fever and perspiration. Vomiting of food and slimy mucus. *Worse* : During repose ; when the abdomen is compressed ; when lying down ; evening.

Dulca. In the first stage—When the cough is loose, with easy expectoration of mucus. Hoarseness. Great oppression, with palpitations—When the consequence of a chill. *Worse* : When taking a deep inspiration ; in cold, damp weather ; day or night.

Merc. s. In the second stage—When the cough comes on in paroxysms following each other in rapid succession, and separated from the following paroxysms by long intervals. When all the symptoms of hooping-cough are fully developed, with profuse bleeding at the nose and from the mouth ; with vomiting ; copious perspiration at night, and great nervous susceptibility.—In children with verminous affections, or convulsions. *Worse* : When speaking ; when lying down ; evening ; night ; after midnight.

HORDEOLUM.

Puls. With tensive, drawing pains in moving the muscles of the face. *Worse*: When moving the eye; when shaking the head; when reading; in the cold air; when rubbing the eyelid; after sunset; in the room; in the wind; evening.

Staphys. With inflammation of the margin of the eyelids. Dryness of the eye. Pimples on the margin of the eyelids. *Worse*: In open air; in the light; when writing; when closing the eyes; morning; evening; night.

HUMMING IN THE EARS.

Calc. c. Humming, buzzing, tingling, alternating with music in the ears. *Worse*: When swallowing or chewing; when pressing on the ear; when lying down; in cold, damp weather; morning; evening.

Merc. s. Tinkling, roaring, buzzing in the ears. Extraordinary reverberation of sounds. *Worse*: When stooping; in warmth; morning; evening.

Puls. Warbling, pulsative murmurs, tinkling, roaring, and humming in the ears, with hardness of hearing. Cold shiverings, and depression of spirits. *Worse*: When moving; when moving the head; when waking; from noise; when lying in bed; afternoon; evening; night; every alternate evening.

HYDARTHRA.

Calc. c. Especially on the joints of the wrists and hands, with drawing pains or paralytic weakness of the upper extremities. *Worse*: After working in water; in cold, damp weather; in summer; on change of weather; morning; evening; every second day.

Merc. s. In the wrists or knee-joints, with rigidity of the

joints, and sensation of coldness in the parts affected. *Worse*: In the cool evening air; night.

Sulph. In the wrists, fingers, and knee-joints. With sensation of heat and itching. *Worse*: Night.

HYDROCELE.

Graph. Dropsical swelling of the testes and scrotum; With tendency to skin eruption. *Worse*: On change of weather; night.

Puls. Dropsical swelling of the scrotum; of a whitish-blue colour. Redness and heat of the scrotum. Nausea. Shivering. *Worse*: In a hot room; during repose; when sitting down; morning; evening; every second day.

Sili. Hydrocele in scrofulous persons. Itching and perspiration of the scrotum. *Worse*: When moving; night; new or full moon.

HYDROCEPHALUS.

Acon. Acute—At the beginning—With violent symptoms of inflammation. Stupefying pain in the head. Violent burning pains through the entire brain. *Worse*: After any contradiction; from the least movement; when coughing; when speaking even a few words; after drinking; evening.

Ars. Chronic—Throbbing, burning pains in the head. Weakness and confusion of the head. Constant thirst. Great debility. Pulse small, rapid. Vertigo. *Worse*: When sitting up; when waking; during a shivering fit; when walking; when coughing; in the room; morning; night; after midnight.

Bell. Acute—When the patient buries his head in the pillow. Red, sparkling eyes. Violent delirium, or lethargic sleep. *Worse*: From the slightest noise, or the least

light; from the least movement, even when moving the eyes; after a mental emotion; when waking; when coughing; when lying down; in warmth; afternoon, between three and four o'clock; evening; night.

Cin. Acute—When there is vomiting with clean tongue, or evacuation of lumbrici. *Worse*: From the least pressure; when waking; during a shivering fit; morning.

Hell. n. Acute—Chronic—Disposition to bury the head in the pillow when dozing, or when in a lethargic sleep; painful heaviness and burning in the head. *Worse*: When bending the head forward; after sleep; during shiverings; when lying in bed; morning.

Sulph. Chronic—Fulness, heaviness in the head. With sharp pains and shootings through the head. Feeling of heat in the brain. *Worse*: When stooping, coughing, blowing the nose; when moving; from pressure; after sleep; after a meal; when speaking; in the room; morning; evening; night.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Bell. Immediately after the wound. In the raging state. Violent fury. Convulsive movements, and violent contortion of the limbs. Redness of the face. Pulse full and quick. *Worse*: From the least contact; the slightest contradiction; afternoon, between three and four o'clock; night.

Heat. Apply distant but ardent heat to a recent wound; repeating it three or four times a day, until the wound is healed, and no coloured scar is left.

Lach. Raging state, with cries, movement of the limbs, foaming in the mouth, clenching of the fists. Trembling of

the limbs. Great dyspnoea. *Worse*: After sleep; some hours after a meal; during damp and hot weather; on a change of weather; night.

HYDROTHORAX.

Ars. Stifling dyspnoea. Constriction and compression of the chest. Shootings, burning and anguish in the chest, with cold perspiration. *Worse*: When lying down; in windy weather; in the fresh or cold air; in a hot room; when warmly clothed; when fatigued; when angry; when walking, moving, laughing; in bed; evening; night; periodically.

Bryo. Attacks of difficult respiration. Pressure in the chest, as from a great weight. Tension and contraction, and pain in the chest. Anxiety, and tightness in the chest. *Worse*: In the cold air; from the least movement; when taking a deep inspiration; when walking; night.

Digit. Suffocating constriction of the chest. Asthmatic sufferings, as from hydrothorax. Tension and pressure in the chest. Sensation of weakness in the chest. *Worse*: When walking; when seated; when lying down; when stooping; morning.

Lach. Pressure on the chest, as from a weight. Violent pains, and great anguish in the chest. Dyspnoea, and desire to draw a long breath; with anguish, thirst, nausea, vomiting, fainting, and cold perspiration. *Worse*: After a meal; after making an effort with the arms; when lying down; in bed; evening; night.

HYPochondriasis.

Calc. c. Disposition to shed tears. Despair on account of a ruined constitution. Incapacity for thought, or any mental

labour whatever. Fear of death—Caused by sexual excess, or other debilitating causes. From disorders in the abdominal functions. *Worse*: When working in water; in cold damp weather; after a meal; morning; evening; night; every second day; periodically.

Chin. Great apathy. Scrupulous disposition. Settled impression of being unfortunate. Pressive headache. Weak digestion. Distended abdomen. Ill-humour. Sleeplessness caused by a flow of ideas. Unrefreshing sleep. Anxious dreams, which continue to torment, even after waking. Caused by sexual excess, or other debilitating causes. *Worse*: After a meal; after a fit of anger, or a chill; night; periodically.

Nux vom. Disgust of life. Great disposition to be angry, and to fly into passion. Aversion to all movement. Unfitness for mental exertion. Too early waking. Bewilderment of the head, with pressive pains, as from a nail driven into the brain. Constant desire to remain lying down. Soreness and tension of the hypochondria and epigastrium. Constipation. Disposition to hemorrhoids—Caused by sexual excess, or other debilitating causes. From disorder of the abdominal functions. *Worse*: After coffee, wine, or spirits; after a fit of passion, or any vexation of mind; during meditation; from long watching and sitting up late; in windy weather; after a meal; morning; evening, towards eight o'clock; periodically.

Sulph. Moral dejection. Scrupulousness. Fixed ideas. Uneasiness of mind. Great mental and physical indolence. Bewilderment of the head, with unfitness for intellectual exertion. Pressive cephalgia in the vertex. Constipation. Propensity to feel excessively unfortunate—Caused by sexual excess, or by disorders of the abdominal functions. *Worse*:

After taking much wine; from cold, damp weather; from a current of air; in the open air; when standing for a long time; night.

ICTHYOSIS.

Coloc. Desquamation of the skin over the whole body.

Hep. s. Yellowish dry state of the skin. Scaly.

ICTERUS.

Chin. Yellowish colour of the skin. Skin flabby—In children. When caused by mercury. *Worse*: After a meal; in a current of air; night; periodically.

Lach. Skin yellow, green. In obstinate cases—When the consequence of a keen disappointment, or of a fit of passion. When caused by mercury. *Worse*: After sleep; some hours after a meal; during damp hot weather; from any mental emotion; night; before midnight.

Mere. s. Yellow colour of the skin, with profuse perspiration or chilliness—In children. When caused by cinchona, or by rhubarb. *Worse*: In the cool evening air; in the warmth of bed; night; after midnight.

Sulph. Dark, yellow, dry skin—In cases not yielding to mercury. When caused by a keen disappointment, or a fit of passion. When from an abuse of mercury. *Worse*: In the open air; in the cold; evening.

ILEUS.

Acon. Great heat and throbbing in the bowels. Pinchings, burning in the abdomen. *Worse*: From the least touch; from the cold air; morning.

Opi. Spasmodic strangulation of the intestines. Sensa-

tion of a great weight in the abdomen. *Worse* : Evening ; midnight.

Plumb. Spasmodic strangulation of the intestines. Violent pain in the umbilical region. Contraction of the abdomen. *Worse* : From the slightest contact ; night.

Sulph. Constant burning in the bowels. Shootings and spasmodic pains in the abdomen. *Worse* : When taking an inspiration ; after the least food or drink ; evening ; night.

IMPETIGO.

Calc. c. On the face. Crustaceous tetter. Impetigo rodens. Humid eruption. In form of clusters. *Worse* : Every month ; during the catamenia ; when working in water ; every second day ; in damp weather ; morning ; evening.

Lycop. On the face. Crustaceous tetter. Impetigo scabida. Moist, purulent, yellowish brown. *Worse* : In rainy weather ; every second day ; evening ; periodically.

Sulph. On the face. Chiefly above the nose and in the upper part of the face. Crustaceous tetter. Impetigo scabida, sparsa, rodens. Greenish yellow tetter. Itching, burning eruption. *Worse* : In bed ; in the cool air ; evening.

IMPOTENCY.

Baryt. c. Weakness of the genital functions. Falling asleep during coition. With intellectual and nervous weakness.

Camph. Repugnance to coition. Genital parts cold, with aching when standing upright.

Mosch. Pollutions without erections. Nausea after coition. Trembling or jerking over the whole body—When caused by a chill.

Sulph. Weakness of the genital functions, with icy coldness of the genital parts. Frequent watery pollutions. Testes relaxed and hanging down.

INDIGESTION.

Anti. crud. Headache. Vomiting of mucus. Fever—From overloaded stomach. From an abuse of wine. From acid wines. *Worse* : From the least pressure; afternoon.

Coff. A cup of coffee against the evil effects of an overloaded stomach, or of an abuse of wine; especially diarrhoea.

Ipec. Headache. Constant nausea. Diarrhoea. Miliary or urticarial eruption—From overloaded stomach. In children. From fat things; pork; pastry. From abuse of wine.

Nux vom. Bad, bitter taste in the mouth. Flatulency. Colic. Diarrhoea—From an overloaded stomach. In children. From an abuse of wine. *Worse* : When moving in the open air; morning; afternoon.

Puls. Headache. Putrid taste in the mouth. Flatulency. Colic. Diarrhoea. Shiverings. Miliary eruptions—From an overloaded stomach, in children. From fat things; pork, or pastry. From ices or fruit. From an abuse of wine. From acid wines. From tainted meat or fish. *Worse* : In a hot room; when seated; during repose; when lying down; evening; night.

INDURATIONS.

Baryt. c. Of the glands of the nape of the neck, with shooting and aching pains. Indurations in general, especially on the left side of the body. *Worse* : When seated.

Bell. Scirrhous indurations. Painful induration of the inguinal glands, and those of the neck. *Worse* : From the

least touch or slightest movement; afternoon, towards four o'clock; night.

Calc. *o.* Of the submaxillary, axillary, and inguinal glands, as well as of those of the neck or face; or of the mesenteric glands, with or without pain. Induration of the liver, with shootings. *Worse*: When working in water; on change of weather; morning; evening; periodically.

Dulca. Of the inguinal glands. Of the glands of the neck. With tensive pains. *Worse*: During repose; evening; night.

Merc. *s.* Of the submaxillary, axillary, and inguinal glands—In scrofulous children. From syphilis. *Worse*: In the warmth of bed; in the fresh evening air; night; after midnight.

Nux vom. Scirrhouſe induration. Induration of the liver. *Worse*: From coffee; wine; from study and watching; from windy weather; morning; evening, eight or nine o'clock.

Sil. Indurations in general. Scirrhouſe induration. Induration of the glands of the neck and parotides, with shootings. *Worse*: During movement; on change of weather; night; new or full moon.

Sulph. Scirrhouſe induration. Induration of the liver. Induration of the inguinal, axillary, and submaxillary glands. With burning pains. Of the subcutaneous glands—From scrofula. From exanthemata. From abuse of mercury. *Worse*: In the cold air; when standing a long while; in the warmth of bed; evening; night.

INFLAMMATION.

Acon. Acute—Violent burning heat. Febrile, full, hard, quick pulse. Inflammation of the palate, with tingling and

Bell. Dislocations and sprains (after the use of *Arn. mont.* if any pain remain.) Bites of venomous animals. Cerebral affections. Traumatic fever, with tendency to delirium and cerebral fever. *Worse*: When touching the part. When moving; afternoon, between three and four o'clock; night.

Rhus t. Strain in the loins. When the joints, synovial membranes, or tendons have suffered from a contusion. Wheals. Dislocations. Sprains. Traumatic fever. *Worse*: During repose; in bad weather; in the warmth of bed; in the open air; night.

Sapo. Burns, (taken internally.) An application of common soap to be used externally.

INTERTRIGO.

Arn. mont. Excoriation in adults. Erosions of the nipples. Hot, rough, and red surface of the skin. *Worse*: Evening; night.

Cham. In children. Erosion of the nipples. Itching, burning, and excessive sensibility to the touch. *Worse*: When the least rubbed or touched.

Nux vom. Excoriations in adults. Erosions of the nipples. Pain, as of excoriations. *Worse*: After drinking wine or coffee; after a meal; when undressing; morning; evening, about eight or nine o'clock.

Sulph. Excoriation in adults—in children, with heat, itching, and much pain. *Worse*: In bed; night; before midnight.

ISCHURIA.

Nux vom. Spasmodic contraction of the urethra. Painful discharge of urine, by drops. Inflammatory ischuria. Burning pain in the neck of the bladder. *Worse*: When drinking coffee or wine; from hard study; in windy weather; morning; between eight and nine o'clock, evening.

Opi. Retention of urine as from inactivity of the bladder. Scanty, deep-coloured urine. Spasmodic ischuria. *Worse:* When overheated; night.

Puls. Redness and heat in the region of the bladder. Anxiety, and troublesome pains in the abdomen. Tenesmus of the bladder. Involuntary flow of urine, by drops. Ischuria of children. *Worse:* When walking; when sitting down; in a warm room; during repose; evening; night; before midnight; every alternate evening.

LABOUR PAINS.

Arn. mont. Too acute or too long continued. After-pains. Injury in the organs in consequence of a difficult labour. Crawling, pricking pains, with paralysis or sensation as from a bruise. *Worse:* From the least noise; on movement; evening; night.

Cham. Fruitless, spasmodic labour-pains. Too acute or too long continued after-pains. Convulsions or spasms during the pains. Hemorrhage. Pressure towards the uterus. Discharge of deep-red blood and of clots. Burning, internal pains. Thirst. *Worse:* Night.

Coff. Fruitless, spasmodic pains. Pains so intense as to drive to despair. Too acute or too long-continued after-pains. Great mental and physical excitability.

Nux vom. Fruitless, spasmodic pains. Pains without progress of the labour, and accompanied by a continued want to evacuate the bowels, or to micturate. Too acute and too long continued after-pains. Cramp-like contractive pains in the uterus and pressure towards the parts. *Worse:* Evening, between eight and nine o'clock; at regular intervals.

Puls. Fruitless, spasmodic pains. Absence of pains. Labour-pains succeeding each other slowly, with violent

spasms. Inactivity of the uterus after the birth of the foetus. Adhesion of the placenta and contractions of the uterus delayed. Too acute or too long continued after-pains. Nausea; vomiting, shiverings. *Worse*: Morning; evening; night; before midnight.

LACTATION.

Acon. Deficiency of milk, with tension, redness, and pulsations in the breasts, and violent milk-fever, or with thirst. Redness of the cheeks. *Worse*: From movement; from the slightest touch; night.

Calc. c. Deficiency of milk. Chronic effects of a suppression of milk. Weaning. Flow of milk at a time different from that of lactation. When the breasts are loaded with milk, and very painful. *Worse*: When touched; after sleep; during inspiration; from the least exertion; after a meal; morning; evening.

Cham. Deficiency of milk, with tension, redness, and pulsations in the breasts. Milk-fever. Suppression of milk, caused by a violent emotion; by a chill. Pains, with thirst, heat, and redness of one cheek. *Worse*: In bed; night.

Coff. Milk-fever. Suppression of milk, caused by violent mental emotion. Acute bodily pain. Great sensibility to pain.

Merc. s. Deficiency of milk, with tension, redness, and pulsations in the breasts. Hard swelling and pain, as from excoriation. Suppression of milk, caused by a chill. Chronic effects from a suppression of milk. Milk vitiated, or poor. *Worse*: In the fresh evening air. In the warmth of bed; night.

Puls. Deficiency of milk. Suppression of milk, caused by a chill. Metastasis on the abdominal organs. Chronic effects from a suppression of milk. Abdominal spasms.

Sour vomitings. Shiverings. Swelling, tension, and pressure of the breasts. Weaning. *Worse*: In a hot room; when walking; when sitting down; during repose; when lying down; morning; evening; night; before midnight; every alternate evening.

LAMENESS (SPONTANEOUS).

Bell. At the commencement of the complaint—Burning pain in the hip. Stiffness of the joint. *Worse*: From the least movement; when lying in bed; when touched; night.

Merc. s. Sharp, lancinating pains in the hip-joints, with a sensation of coldness in the joint. *Worse*: When standing or sitting; from the least movement; night.

LARYNGITIS.

Carb. v. Chronic—Prolonged hoarseness. Scraping, tingling of the larynx. Cough excited by tingling in the throat. *Worse*: From prolonged conversation; from cold, damp weather; morning; evening.

Caust. Chronic—Rough hoarseness, voice weak and stifled. Aphonia. Dryness of the larynx. Sensation of excoriation in the larynx. *Worse*: When not swallowing; when coughing or speaking; morning; evening.

Hep. s. Acute. Chronic—Hoarseness. Pain and great sensitiveness of the larynx, with weak and rough voice. Emaciation. Hectic fever. Sleeplessness. Permanent pain in the larynx. *Worse*: From speaking; from pressure on the larynx; from coughing and taking an inspiration; evening; night.

Spong. Acute. Chronic—Hoarseness, with cough and coryza. Weak, husky voice, which fails in singing and in conversation. Pain in the larynx on touching it, and on

turning the head. Sensation of obstruction in the larynx. *Worse* : When talking or singing ; from the least pressure on the larynx ; when turning the head round ; day or night ; evening.

LASCIVIOUSNESS.

Canth. Sexual desire greatly increased, with painful, frequent erections. Ready emission during amorous caresses, with a host of lascivious ideas. *Worse* : When lying down ; periodically ; every seven days.

Nat. m. Frequent erections. Great excitement of the genital organs, and of the amative feelings. *Worse* : When lying down ; morning ; night.

Nux vom. Increased sexual desire. Frequent erections. Cramp-like sensation and itching in the genital organs. Increased action of the testes. *Worse* : From the slightest touch ; when moving ; after drinking coffee or wine ; morning.

Phosph. Frequent erections. Strong sexual desire, with constant wish for coition. Too energetic erections. Pain in the testes. *Worse* : In bed ; morning ; evening.

LEPROSY.

Ahum. Lepromous pimples. Scurf and tetter, with smarting and bleeding. *Worse* : Evening ; new or full moon.

Ars. Skin dry as parchment. Eruption, covered with scurf. Tetter spots, covered with furfur. Burning hot pains. *Worse* : Night.

Graph. Tetter. Humid, scabby eruption, with secretion of corrosive serum or fetid pus. Burning, shooting, and itching of the skin — In children. During pregnancy. *Worse* : At the time of the catamenia ; evening ; night.

LEUCORRHOEA.

Calc. c. Burning, itching leucorrhœa. Like milk. Flowing by fits. Pressure in the genital parts. *Worse*: Before the catamenia; during the discharge of urine; after a meal; after working in water; morning; night.

Puls. Thick, like cream; corrosive and burning; with cuttings, shiverings, pains in the back. *Worse*: At the time of the catamenia; when seated; during repose; when lying down; after a meal; morning; night; before midnight; every alternate evening.

Sep. Of a yellow or greenish-red colour; or purulent and fetid. Like water. With inflation of the abdomen. Shootings in the vagina. Itching in the parts. Corrosive leucorrhœa. *Worse*: During repose; when riding on horseback; in the warmth of bed; after a meal; evening.

Sulph. Corrosive, gnawing, and yellowish. Preceded by colic. With an acid smell. Affection of the skin. *Worse*: When standing; in the cold air; night.

LICHEN.

Bryo. Lichen simplex. Gnawing, burning, and itching eruption. Furfuraceous tetter. In children. In lying-in women. *Worse*: From movement; after eating; evening, towards nine o'clock.

Puls. Lichen simplex. Violent itching in bed. Pricking, as if caused by ants. *Worse*: When scratching; in the warmth of bed; evening; night.

Lycop. Lichen agrius. Painful, gnawing and itching, wrinkled, moist, purulent tetter, with deep cracks and thick scabs. *Worse*: When getting hot; in the daytime; evening; before lying down.

LUPUS.

Alum. Smarting and bleeding tetter, with scurf. *Worse*: Evening; new or full moon.

Ars. Skin dry as parchment. Eruption covered with a scurf. Gnawing ulcers surrounded by small red pimples, with hot, burning pains. Inflamed spots, chiefly in the head and on the face, with violent itching and burning. *Worse*: Night.

Rhus t. Eruption of pustules on a red ground. Gnawing ulcers. Burning, itching, scabby, gnawing, humid eruption. Violent irritation, with tingling, shooting, and smarting; especially in the hairy parts. *Worse*: From the slightest touch; during repose; night.

MARASMUS.

Ars. Emaciation and atrophy of the whole body. Colliquative sweats. Great weakness. Face earthy. Eyes sunken, with a dark ring surrounding them. Slow fever, with dry heat of the skin. Nocturnal fever.

Baryt. c. Emaciation or bloatedness of the body and of the face, with inflation of the abdomen and swelling of the glands.

Chin. Atrophy and emaciation, especially of the arms and legs. Great weakness and trembling of the whole body. Yellow colour of the skin. Shiverings, with feverish shuddering, without thirst.

Phosph. Great weakness and lassitude. Nervous debility. Emaciation, with engorgement of the glands of the neck. Heaviness of the limbs. Nocturnal heat and fever.

Sulph. Great exhaustion. Profuse perspiration. Extraordinary emaciation, with weakness and fatigue. Burning sensation in the hands and feet. Chilliness in the afternoon. Heat and fever at night. Constant violent thirst. Pulse quick, hard, and full. *Marasmus dorsalis*.

MASTURBATION.

Calc. c. Inclination to masturbation. Evil consequences of it, with weakness of the genital functions, or voluptuous, lascivious ideas. Total absence of nocturnal pollutions, or great frequency of them. Erections weak and of too short duration. *Worse* : In damp, cold weather ; after a meal ; morning ; every second day ; periodically.

Chin. Inclination to masturbation. Evil consequences of it. Lasciviousness day and night. Frequent pollutions, followed by great weakness. Over-excitement of the nervous system. *Worse* : Night ; periodically.

Nux vom. Evil consequences of masturbation. Increased sexual desire. Frequent erections and pollutions. Pollutions, with flaccidity of the penis, followed by coldness and weakness of the lower extremities. *Worse* : When moving ; after coition ; after the shortest walk ; after taking coffee or wine ; after smoking ; when studying ; in bad weather ; morning.

Sulph. Inclination to masturbation. Evil consequences of it, with eruptions on the skin. Voluptuous irritation of the genital parts without erection. Weakness of the genital functions, with icy coldness of the genital parts. Frequent profuse perspiration. Pollutions even at noon. Watery semen. Escape of prostatic fluid. *Worse* : When micturating ; after a walk ; when standing for a long time ; in the cold air ; evening ; night.

MEASLES.

Acon. Red and painful eyes, with photophobia. Short, dry, and hollow cough. Shootings in the side and chest. Sleeplessness. Universal dry heat. Red and hot face. In the early stage of the disease. When there is photophobia and much fever. *Worse* : From the least movement or the slightest touch ; night.

Ars. Suppression of the exanthema. Earthy colour of the face, or face puffed. Burning, pulsative pains in the eyes. Typhoid symptoms. Burning thirst. When there are cerebral or putrid affections. *Worse*: After the least food; from the slightest noise; morning; night; periodically.

Bell. Sore throat, with obstructed deglutition. Shooting pains when swallowing. Hoarseness. Dry heat. Violent thirst. Nervous excitement and sleeplessness. Repercussion of the exanthema. Cerebral affections. Spasmodic cough. *Worse*: From the slightest touch and the least movement; after sleep; afternoon; towards three or four o'clock; night.

Puls. In almost all stages of the fever.—Internal and external inflammation of the ear. Catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the mouth and bronchia, without thirst. Photophobia. Repercussion of the exanthema. Cerebral affections. Putrid affections and mucous diarrhoea. *Worse*: In a hot room; when sitting up in bed; during repose; morning; evening; night; before midnight.

MELANCHOLY.

Ars. Periodical attacks of great anguish, uneasiness, tossing, and inability to remain in bed. Feeling of having given offence to everybody. Fear. Inclination to commit suicide or excessive dread of death. Profound, gloomy melancholy. *Worse*: From the slightest noise; from conversation; from bright lights; on waking; evening; night.

Ign. Fixed look. Grievous ideas, with complete indifference to everything. Wish for solitude. Sensation of great weakness. Frequent sighs. Gentle melancholy. *Worse*: When waking; after a provocation or a contradiction; when lying down; after a meal; morning; evening.

Lach. Excessive anguish, with strong desire for the open

air. Disposition to take everything amiss—to look upon the dark side of everything. Gloomy and religious melancholy. Apprehension. *Worse*: After sleep; some hours after a meal; in damp, hot weather; night; periodically.

Puls. Anguish. Desire to commit suicide; to drown one's self. Sleeplessness, with anguish. Agitated sleep. Constriction of the chest. Palpitation of the heart. Despair of eternal happiness, with continual prayers. Strong disposition to weep. Gentle melancholy. *Worse*: In the twilight; when lying down; during pregnancy; evening; night; before midnight.

Sulph. Uneasiness about domestic affairs. Despair of eternal salvation. Despair. Anguish. Indecision. Complaints of involuntary impious ideas. Great indifference and apathy. Profound, gloomy melancholy. Gentle, religious melancholy. *Worse*: In open air; when lying down; evening.

MEMORY (WEAKNESS OF).

Acon. The activity of the mind is as if paralysed—From mental emotions. From fright, grief, anger. *Worse*: After a mental emotion; evening; night.

Arn. mont. Abstraction and musing. Absence of ideas and of words—From mechanical injuries. *Worse*: When waking; when walking in the open air; afternoon.

Calc. c. Total want of memory. Difficulty of thinking. Tendency to make mistakes in speaking, and to take one word for another—From excessive study and fatiguing intellectual labour. From abuse of spirituous liquors. From having been exposed to a damp atmosphere. *Worse*: When moving or stooping; during the catamenia; morning; afternoon.

Chin. Slow development of thoughts. Want of me-

mory or of ideas—From debilitating losses of humours.
Worse : When waking in the morning ; periodically.

Nux vom. Incapacity for meditation. Misapplying words when speaking. Difficulty in finding suitable expressions. Frequent confusion when writing, with omission of syllables or entire words. Unfitness for mental labour—From debilitating losses of humours, or excessive study. From abuse of spirituous liquors or coffee. *Worse* : In open air ; when waking ; after meditation ; when taking coffee or wine ; after smoking ; morning.

Sulph. Total want of memory, chiefly for proper names. Forgetfulness of that which is about to be uttered. Incoherent speech—From debilitating losses of humours, or excessive study. From abuse of spirituous liquors. *Worse* : In open air ; after a meal ; morning ; evening.

MENINGITIS.

Acon. At the commencement of the disease, or when threatening to terminate in hydrocephalus—Violent inflammatory fever. Raving delirium. Burning pains throughout the whole head—In children. When caused by congelation or a violent chill. *Worse* : From movement ; from the least vexation ; from a mental emotion ; when speaking ; evening ; night.

Bell. The patient buries his head in the pillow, and is exasperated by the slightest noise or the least light. Red, sparkling eyes, with furious look. Lethargic sleep. Great heat in the head, with violent pulsation of the carotids. Violent delirium. Spasmodic constriction of the throat. Dysphagia. Symptoms of hydrophobia—In children. From a sun-stroke. Caused by the repercussion of an exanthema. *Worse* : From the slightest noise ; from the least light ; when

moving the eyes; when coughing; when lying down; in the warmth of bed; afternoon; evening; night.

Stram. Sleep resembling natural sleep, but with jerking of the limbs. Moans. Absence of mind after waking. Desire to run away, with cries and fear, or to retire in a timid manner. Violent feverish heat. When threatening to terminate in hydrocephalus. *Worse:* When in the dark; when left alone; periodically.

MENTAGRA.

Ant. crud. Yellow, granular eruptions, resembling honey; on the chin; with sensation of excoriation. *Worse:* In the heat of the sun; after wine; morning; night.

Cic. Confluent and purulent eruptions on the chin and lips. Lenticular pimples. Burning pimples and scabs, with yellowish serum; on the upper lip, the cheeks and the chin.

Graph. Scabs and moist pimples on the chin and round the mouth. Falling off of the beard. Pustules on the chin. *Worse:* On change of weather; night.

METRITIS.

Acon. At the beginning of the disease—Violent inflammatory fever. Violent dry and burning heat. Thirst for cold drinks. Short respiration. Periodical cutting pains through the abdomen—When caused by a fright while lying-in, or when the patient has taken camomile to excess. *Worse:* From the least movement, or the slightest pressure; night.

Bell. When after confinement—Suppression of the lochia, with heaviness and pressure in the hypogastrium; burning, shooting pains in the back; violent fever; great thirst. *Worse:* From the least contact, or the slightest

movement; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; night.

Cham. When caused by severe disappointment, or a fit of passion after confinement, or during the catamenia, with copious lochia, black, clotted blood, great agitation, nervous excitability, perspiration, universal heat, red cheeks. *Worse*: In bed; night.

Nux vom. Violent aching in the hypogastrium. Constipation. Ischuria. Shooting in the hypogastrium. Pressive cephalalgia. *Worse*: From the least movement; in hot weather; morning; evening, towards eight and nine o'clock; periodically.

Sec. c. In lying-in women—Lochia scanty, fetid, and of a black and liquid blood. Putrefaction of the uterus.

METRORRHAGIA AND MENORRHAGIA.

Arn. mont. Evil consequences of a strain or of any kind of over-exertion, in pregnant women. Active hemorrhage in vigorous and plethoric women. Clear, frothy blood, with nausea—After delivery. In consequence of a miscarriage. *Worse*: From the least movement; from noise; evening; night.

Bell. Blood of a natural colour. Violent, pressive pains in the abdomen. Internal pressure in the genital organs. Sensation as of a forcing outwards through the genital parts. Active hemorrhage. Too profuse catamenia—During pregnancy. After delivery. In consequence of a miscarriage. *Worse*: From the slightest movement, or the least pressure; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; night.

Chin. In the most serious cases—The blood gushes out at intervals, with spasmodic pain in the uterus. Heaviness of the head, vertigo, coldness of the extremities, convulsive

shocks across the body. Passive hemorrhage. *Worse* : Night ; at intervals.

Croc. s. Black, viscid, and clotted blood. Bounding and rolling in the abdomen as of a ball or something alive. Sadness. Great anxiety. Active or passive hemorrhage—During pregnancy. After delivery or a miscarriage. *Worse* : Morning ; night.

Plat. Blood thick and deep coloured, but not clotted. Drawing pains in the loins. Violent excitability of the genital organs. Active hemorrhage—During pregnancy. After delivery or a miscarriage. *Worse* : In perfect rest ; evening.

Puls. Discharge of blood, stopping at intervals and returning with redoubled violence. Black and clotted blood—During pregnancy. At the critical age. After delivery or a miscarriage. Passive hemorrhage. *Worse* : During complete repose ; when lying on the side ; evening ; night.

MILIARIA.

Acon. Small, red and hot pimples. Purpura miliaris. Heat, thirst, and inflammatory symptoms—In lying-in women. In children. *Worse* : Night.

Ars. Red and white miliary eruptions. Burning and itching, skin hot and dry. Great anguish. *Worse* : After the least food ; during repose ; in bed ; evening ; night.

Bell. Miliaria purpurea. Scarlet spots on several parts of the body, with small quick pulse and oppression—In lying-in women. *Worse* : From the least contact ; afternoon ; between three and four o'clock ; night.

Ipec. Sudden suppression or tardy development of the eruption with asthmatic and gastric symptoms.

MISCARRIAGE.

Arn. mont. Precursory symptoms. In consequence of mechanical injury, discharge of blood or of mucus, and labour-pains. *Worse* : From the least movement or noise ; evening ; night.

Bell. Precursory symptoms. Violent, pressive pains in the whole of the abdomen ; the small of back feels as if broken. Bearing down pain. *Worse* : From the least movement or pressure ; afternoon ; towards three or four o'clock ; night.

Calc. c. Tendency to miscarriage. Disposition to leucorrhœa. Soreness of the mammae. Colic. Varices in the genital organs—In plethoric persons. *Worse* : In the damp air ; in damp weather ; after a meal ; every second day ; morning ; night ; periodically.

Cham. Precursory symptoms. Violent cutting pains from the loins to the hypogastrium. Frequent want to micturate, or to evacuate the bowels. Blood mixed with clots. Coldness and shivering. Great agitation of the limbs. *Worse* : In bed ; night.

Sabin. Precursory symptoms in the first period of pregnancy. Pressing pains from the loins to the genital parts. Sinking of the abdomen. Diarrhoea or nausea. Fever, with shiverings and heat—In plethoric persons, with profuse catamenia.

Sulph. Tendency to miscarriage. Catamenia too frequent and profuse. Leucorrhœa. Itching and erosion of the genital parts. General eruption. Disposition to hemorrhoids. Great fatigue of the limbs. Frequent cephalalgia. *Worse* : In the cold air ; night.

MYELITIS.

Acon. Intense fever, great heat, agitation, and thirst. Pain as of boring along the back. *Worse*: From the least movement or the slightest touch; night.

Ars. The chest chiefly affected. Paroxysms of anguish. Palpitation of the heart. Burning pain in the back. Acute drawing pains, forcing to lie down. *Worse*: From touch; in bed; night; periodically.

Bell. The upper part of the spinal marrow chiefly affected. Dartings, as from knives and gnawing in the spinal marrow. Cramp-like pains. Painful swelling, and stiffness of the nape of the neck and of the back. *Worse*: From the least contact or slightest movement; after having slept; afternoon, from three to four o'clock; night.

Bryo. The lower part of the spinal marrow chiefly affected. Shootings in the loins. Sacral pains, with rigidity of the back. *Worse*: When coughing or taking a deep inspiration; when pressed upon; when moving; after having taken any food or drink; evening, towards nine o'clock; night.

Dulca. The upper part of the spinal marrow affected. Sequela of measles. Digging, shooting, and drawing pains in the spinal marrow. *Worse*: During repose; on change of weather; night.

Nux vom. The lower part of the spinal marrow affected. The abdomen much affected. Coldness and spasms of the abdomen. Sacral pains like that of a bruise. Wrenching pains. Rigidity and sensation of heaviness in the back. *Worse*: When turning in bed; in windy weather; after taking food; during hot weather; morning; evening, towards eight or nine o'clock; periodically. .

MYOPIA.

Carb. v. Insensibility of the pupil, with quivering of the eyelids—From abuse of mercury. *Worse*: When getting out of bed; when writing; when looking fixedly at any object; morning.

Phos. ac. Fixed look. Sight confused as in a mist. Black band before the eyes—From debilitating losses of humours. From typhus fever. *Worse*: By candlelight; when looking fixedly at any object; evening.

Puls. Diffusion of the light of the candles. Great sensibility of the eyes to the light, which causes lancinating pains—From ophthalmia. From abuse of mercury. *Worse*: When getting out of bed; by candlelight; in the cold air; during the catamenia; in the room; evening.

Sulph. Confused sight as if a veil were before the eyes. The eyes dazzled by daylight, especially by the light of the sun—From ophthalmia. From abuse of mercury. *Worse*: In warm and oppressive weather; day.

NEPHRITIS.

Bell. Shooting pains in the kidneys, extending to the bladder, with great anguish and colic. Perspiration, thirst, and dimness of sight. *Worse*: From the slightest movement or contact; after sleep; afternoon, between three and four o'clock; night.

Canth. Shooting, tearing, and cutting pains, with painful discharge of urine by drops. Urine mixed with blood. Cramp-like pains in the bladder. Inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys, especially of the right one. *Worse*: From the slightest touch; every seven days.

Nux vom. When in consequence of a suppression of hemorrhoids or from abdominal congestion; with tension and

pressure in the region of the kidneys, and itching, or pains as of excoriation in the urethra. *Worse*: After taking coffee or wine; in windy weather, morning; evening towards eight or nine o'clock.

Pulse. When there is amenorrhœa or with scanty cata-menia; in delicate persons. Sanguinolent urine, with purulent sediment; frequent shiverings. *Worse*: In a hot room; when seated; during repose; when lying on the side; morning; evening; night; before midnight; every alternate evening.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Acon. In young girls of a plethoric habit and leading a sedentary life. Agitation and tossing about. Excitability of the organs of sight and of hearing. Redness of the cheeks. Palpitation of the heart—Caused by abuse of wine and alcoholic drinks. *Worse*: From the slightest movement and the least touch; night.

Cham. Tendency to faint from the slightest suffering. Cries and tears. Irascibility. Paleness or redness of the face. Heat and redness of one cheek—From abuse of mercury. From narcotics. From coffee. *Worse*: In bed; night.

Nux vom. Extreme nervous excitement. Timidity. Inclination to remain lying down. Repugnance to the open air. Peevishness, obstinacy—From excessive study or sedentary life. From narcotics. From abuse of coffee, of wine, of alcoholic drinks. *Worse*: From the least movement; in windy weather; after a meal; in hot weather; morning; evening towards eight or nine o'clock; periodically.

Pulse. In the same case as *Nux vom.*, but in females or persons of a mild and easy character. *Worse*: In bed; in

a hot room; when sitting down; during repose; evening; night; before midnight.

NEURALGIA.

Acon. Insupportable pains, with febrile heat. Moaning, complaints. Fear of death. Redness of the cheeks. Great sensibility of the whole nervous system. Sleeplessness—Caused by a chill. In plethoric, sensitive, and nervous persons. *Worse*: From the slightest movement; from contact; night.

Ars. Burning, tearing pains, so unbearable that they produce despair or fury. Great anguish. Excessive weakness. Sensation of coldness or of burning heat in the parts affected—In sensitive, nervous persons. *Worse*: During repose; after prolonged exercise; in bed; after a meal; evening; night.

Bell. Neuralgic pain in the eyes. Shooting, spasmodic pains, with jerks in the tendons, and contraction of the muscles—In plethoric persons. *Worse*: From movement, bright light, and the least noise; after the least emotion; from hearing other persons speak; from a current of air; from the warmth of bed; afternoon; evening; night, till after midnight; every day.

Cham. Drawing and pulsative pains, with torpor in the parts affected. Excessive sensibility. Fainting. Redness of one of the cheeks. Hot perspiration in the head. Tossing, and cries. Irascibility—From coffee. From a chill. In sensitive and nervous persons. From abuse of mercury. *Worse*: In open air; in bed; night.

Merc. s. Nocturnal perspiration. Tearing and shooting pains. Great debility. Inflammatory state of the blood, on the least exertion. Red blotches on the cheeks—From

a chill. In persons subject to rheumatism. In plethoric persons. *Worse* : When the part is exposed to the air ; in the fresh evening air ; in bed ; night.

Puls. Shooting and pulsative pains, occupying only one side—In women, and in persons of a mild, timid, and tranquil character, with a pale complexion, and with a great tendency to chilliness. Caused by a chill ; by abuse of mercury, *Worse* : When lying down ; on rising ; during repose ; when seated ; morning ; evening.

NIGHTMARE.

Acon. Febrile heat, thirst, palpitation of the heart. Oppression of the chest. Anxiety—In women or children. *Worse* : Before midnight.

Nux vom. Caused by alcoholic drinks, wine, beer, too large a meal, sedentary life, excessive study, indigestion, narcotics, coffee. In persons disposed to hemorrhoids, constipation, and bilious disorders. *Worse* : After midnight.

Opi. Suspended respiration. Eyes half open. Open mouth. Snoring. Features expressive of anguish. Cold perspiration on the face. Convulsive movements of the limbs. *Worse* : Towards midnight.

NOSTALGIA.

Caps. an. Redness of the cheeks. Frequent tears. Sleeplessness. *Worse* : In the open air ; in the cold ; when made jest of ; evening.

Merc. s. Great anxiety, trembling. Complaining of everybody. Desire to run away. Mental dejection. Mistrust for every one. Sleeplessness. *Worse* : Evening ; night.

Phos. ac. Taciturnity. Laconic style of speaking. Dullness of intellect. Hectic fever, with continued want to sleep and profuse perspiration in the morning. *Worse* : Night.

NYCTALGIA.

Acon. Painful sudden blindness in the daytime. Dilated pupils. Eyes sparkling. Photophobia. *Worse* : In the heat ; in the room.

Merc. s. Confused sight, as looking through a mist. Black points and muscae volitantes before the eyes. *Worse* : In the open air ; in the fresh air.

Sil. Photophobia and dazzling in broad daylight. Sparks before the eyes. Cloudiness of the sight, as from a grayish veil. *Worse* : On change of weather ; new and full moon.

NYMPHOMANIA.

Plat. Unnatural increase of sexual desire. Voluptuous tingling in the genital parts. Catamenia too profuse and too long continued. Headache, restlessness, and tears. Symptoms increasing gradually and diminishing in the same manner. *Worse* : During repose ; in a room ; evening.

Verat. a. Catamenia profuse or suppressed. Headache. Epistaxis. Nocturnal perspiration. Delirium. *Worse* : When getting up ; from the least movement ; when hearing a person speak ; morning.

ODONTALGIA.

Bell. Drawing pains, with congestion of blood in the gums, which bleed easily. Salivation or dryness of the throat. Heat and redness of the face. Pulsations in the head. Swelling of the gums. Congestive odontalgia. Rheumatic, arthritic, nervous odontalgia—Caused by abuse of coffee, of mercury, or by a chill. In sensitive nervous persons. In females. In young girls. During pregnancy. In children. *Worse* : From intellectual labour ; after eating ; in the open air ; from contact of food ; when lying

down; afternoon, about three or four o'clock; evening; night.

Bryo. Looseness of the teeth, and sensation as if they were too long. Pains, with urgent inclination to lie down. Pain of excoriation in the gums; in carious teeth. Swelled face. Rheumatic odontalgia—In persons of a lively or irascible temperament. From abuse of tobacco. From drinking water. *Worse:* When eating; after a meal; when taking anything hot in the mouth; when lying on the side affected; evening, towards nine o'clock; night.

Cham. Violent shooting pains, which appear insupportable. Exasperation. Hot swelling of the cheek. Pain in the whole side of the jaw. Semilateral pains in the head, on the side affected. Pains in the ear and face. Heat and redness of one cheek. Great weakness. Fainting. Pains in the carious teeth, extending to the ear, to the head. Swelling of the submaxillary glands. Congestive, rheumatic, nervous odontalgia—Odontalgia from abuse of coffee, of tobacco. In consequence of a chill. In females. At the time of the catamenia. In children. *Worse:* After drinking anything hot; after coffee; in the warmth of bed; night.

Chin. When the pains provoke ill-humour. Dull pains in the carious teeth. Swelling of the gums. Agitated sleep. Congestive, rheumatic odontalgia. After debilitating losses of humours. During lactation. From abuse of mercury. Caused by a chill. In females. *Worse:* After a meal; from the slightest contact; in the open air; in a current of air; night; periodically.

Merc. s. Tearing, shooting pains in the carious teeth, or in the roots of teeth. Pains of the whole side of the head and face. Salivation. Ready bleeding of the gums. Nocturnal perspiration. Peevishness. Pains extending to the ears, to the head. Swelled face. Swelling of the gums and sub-

maxillary glands. Rheumatic odontalgia—From abuse of coffee; of tobacco. Caused by a chill; by cold damp air; by drinking water. *Worse*: In the warmth of bed; in a cool and damp atmosphere; when eating; after eating or drinking anything cold; night.

Pulse. Otalgia and semilateral cephalalgia. Pulsative and gnawing pains. Pricking in the gums, which extend to the face, head, eye, and ear of the side affected. Paleness of the face. Shiverings in the body. Dyspncea. Pains in the carious teeth, extending to the eyes, ears, and head. Swelled face. Congestive, rheumatic, nervous odontalgia—From abuse of coffee or of mercury. Caused by a chill; by cold and damp weather. In females. During pregnancy. *Worse*: In a warm room; when eating or drinking anything hot; when seated; from the touch of a toothpick; when warm in bed; evening; after midnight.

Sulph. Tearing, jerking, and pulsative pains in the carious teeth, and others. Congestion of blood to the head. Throbbing pains in the head. Shootings in the ears. Ready bleeding of the gums, which are separated from the teeth and swelled. Throbbing pains in the teeth and gums. Pains extending to the bones of the face, to the ears, to the head. Face swelled. Swelling of the gums. Congestive, rheumatic, nervous odontalgia—From abuse of mercury. Caused by a chill; by cold damp air; by drinking water. *Worse*: In the open air; when drinking cold water; when masticating and eating; when warm in bed; evening; night.

ŒDEMA OF THE FEET.

Ars. Burning, swelling of the feet. Hard and shining swelling, with fatigue in the legs and feet—When the result of a considerable loss of blood; of abuse of cin-

chona. *Worse:* From the least touch; when standing; when moving; night.

Chin. Weakness and uneasiness in the legs—Caused by a considerable loss of blood. *Worse:* After having been seated some time; from the least touch; from the slightest movement; from pressure; after a meal; when walking; in open air; when sitting down; evening; night.

Pulse. Hot swelling of the legs, of the instep, and of the soles of the feet; with shooting pains. *Œdematosus* swelling, with a sensation of torpor. *Worse:* When touched; during movement; after having been seated a long time; after a meal; when lying down; in bed; during repose; in the room; evening; night; before midnight.

ŒSOPHAGITIS.

Ars. Excessive burning in the œsophagus, with spasmodic constriction and inability to swallow, as from paralysis of the œsophagus. Sensation of great dryness, and burning thirst. *Worse:* After taking food; when sitting up in bed; when drinking; evening; night; periodically.

Bell. Complete inability to swallow even the least quantity of liquid. Constant inclination to swallow, with a spasmodic constriction of the œsophagus. Inflammation and swelling of the pharynx. *Worse:* When pressed upon; when swallowing; afternoon, between three and four o'clock; night.

Merc. s. Shooting pains when swallowing. Pressure, or pains as from excoriation and ulceration in the œsophagus. Inflammatory swelling and redness of the back parts of the mouth and throat. Painful, difficult, spasmodic deglutition. Disposition to perspire abundantly. *Worse:* Dur-

ing void deglutition; when speaking; in the fresh air; evening; night.

OOPHORITIS.

Bell. Shootings in the lower part of the abdomen, with inflation of that part. Shootings, cutting pains, as with knives. Great thirst. Dryness of the throat. Sleeplessness, agitation. *Worse*: When touched; during external pressure, or the least movement; afternoon, between three and four o'clock; night.

Lach. Violent cutting pains in the lower part of the abdomen, which is hard and distended. Pain in the back. Vomiting. Diarrhoea and diureis—At the critical age. *Worse*: An hour after a meal; when taking carriage exercise; when walking; after sleep; night; before midnight; periodically.

Merc.s. Violent lancinations, cutting pains, as from knives; with shiverings, or heat and redness of the cheeks. Great sensibility to all contact, and to the least pressure. *Worse*: In the cool evening air; from the least pressure; night.

OPHTHALMIA.

Acon. Acute—Redness of the eyes, with deep coloration of the blood-vessels. Insupportable burning, shooting, and pressive pains. Violent photophobia. Profuse lachrymation. Arthritic, rheumatic ophthalmia—When caused by a chill. From traumatic causes. In newborn infants. *Worse*: When moving the eyes; evening.

Ars. Chronic—Burning pains, as from red hot coals. Insupportable pains, with so much anguish that the patient is compelled to quit his bed. Redness of the eyes. Agglutination of the eyelids. Specks and ulcers on the cornea. Catarrhal, scrofulous ophthalmia, caused by

a chill. *Worse* : In the light ; when moving the eyes ; night.

Bell. Acute—Bright redness of the sclerotica. Painful sensibility of the eyes to light. Pressive pains round the eyes. Pains which penetrate deeply into the orbits and the head ; with violent headache, vertigo, giddiness, sparks, and black spots before their eyes. Cloudiness of the sight. Arthritic, catarrhal, rheumatic, scrofulous ophthalmia—From a chill. From fatigue of the eyes. From abuse of mercury. In newborn infants. *Worse* : When moving the eyes ; when touching them ; in open air ; morning.

Merc. s. Acute—Cutting pains. Sensation as from sand under the eyelids. Itching and shooting. Redness of the sclerotica, with injection of the veins. Sensibility of the eyes to the brightness of the fire. Pustules and scabs round the eyes and on the margins of the eyelids. Arthritic, catarrhal, rheumatic, scrofulous, syphilitic ophthalmia—In newborn infants. *Worse* : In the warmth of bed ; in open air ; from cold ; from the least touch ; evening.

Puls. Acute—Pressure ; tearing, shooting, cutting, or boring pain in the eyes. Profuse lachrymation or dryness of the eyes. Edematous swelling round the eyes and of the eyelids. Photophobia in the light. Tearful humour. Catarrhal, rheumatic, scrofulous ophthalmia—Caused by suppressed gonorrhœa ; by a chill ; by abuse of mercury. From traumatic causes. In newborn infants. *Worse* : In cold temperature ; in the wind ; in open air ; in the bright daylight ; after shedding tears ; evening ; night.

Sulph. Chronic—Sensation as from sand under the eyelids ; with burning and smarting. Redness of the eyes or eyelids. Vesicles and ulcers on the cornea. Pustules, ulcers, and scabs round the eyes. Profuse lachrymation or excessive dryness of the eyes. Excessive photophobia. Catarrhal,

rheumatic, scrofulous ophthalmia—Caused by a chill; by abuse of mercury. From traumatic causes. In newborn infants. *Worse*: When moving the eyes; in the light of the sun; in open air; in a room; morning; evening.

ORCHITIS.

Arn. mont. Bluish swelling of the scrotum. Inflammatory swelling of the testes, with shooting pains—From mechanical injury. *Worse*: From the least movement; from noise; evening; night.

Merc. s. Shining redness of the scrotum. Testes swollen and hard, with dragging pains, itching and tingling. Profuse perspiration of the parts. Erysipelatous orchitis—Consequence of gonorrhœa. Metastasis of parotitis. *Worse*: When walking; in the fresh air; in the warmth of bed; night.

Puls. Inflammatory swelling of the testes; sometimes only on one side. Pressive and drawing pains extending to the abdomen and the loins. Redness and heat of the scrotum, with nausea and inclination to vomit—From mechanical injury. From suppressed gonorrhœa. Metastasis of parotitis. *Worse*: In bed; in a hot room; when cold; when sitting down; during repose; evening; night; every alternate evening.

Sulph. Aching, tension, and shooting in the testes. Constant burning and itching in the genital parts. Chronic orchitis. *Worse*: In the open air; in the wind; when standing; in the warmth of bed; evening; night.

ORTHOPNœA.

Ars. Shortness of breath. Choking dyspnoea. Sudden attack of suffocation. Spasmodic oppression of the chest, with great anxiety, great heat and burning. Paralytic and

catarrhal orthopnoea—In aged persons. *Worse*: In bed; when lying down; in windy weather; in the fresh and cold air; in a hot room; when warmly clothed; when angry; when walking, moving, laughing; night; periodically.

Baryt. c. Shortness of breath and sensation of fulness in the chest, with shooting pains. **Paralytic orthopnoea**—In aged persons. *Worse*: When sitting down; night.

Campk. Suffocating oppression of the chest, as from the vapour of sulphur. Cramps and shootings in the chest. **Catarrhal orthopnoea**. *Worse*: After a meal; when moving; in the cold air.

Graph. Sensation of a weight on the chest. Attacks of suffocation. Wheezing respiration. Pressive cramp-like pain in the chest. Spasms and shootings. **Catarrhal and paralytic orthopnoea**. *Worse*: When going to sleep; when walking; in the open air; when riding on horseback; when yawning; when putting the hand on the chest; during the least movement; night.

Ipec. Anxious, short, and spasmodic respiration. Oppression of the chest and shortness of breath, as if dust had been inhaled. Spasms in the chest. **Catarrhal orthopnoea**—In children. *Worse*: From the least movement; after a meal; during dentition; night.

Lach. Oppression of the chest, with laborious breathing. Great shortness of breath. Difficulty of respiration, with anguish, thirst, nausea, vomiting, fainting, and cold perspiration. Sensation of weight on the chest. Burning and pain as of excoriation in the chest. **Paralytic orthopnoea**—In aged persons. *Worse*: After a meal; when walking; after making an effort with the arms; when lying down; during sleep; evening; night.

OSTITIS.

Calc. c. Of the bones of the extremities, with swelling and softening of the bones. Tardy closing of the fontanelæ in children—In scrofulous children. *Worse*: When working in water; on change of weather; at regular intervals; morning; night; every second day.

Merc. s. Especially of the bones of the head, with swelling, shooting, and tearing pains. Profuse perspiration—In syphilitic, scrofulous, rickety, dropsical children. In lymphatic patients, of a phlegmatic temperament, and weak in body and mind. Exostosis on the cranium. *Worse*: In the cool evening air; in a damp cold atmosphere; in the warmth of bed; night.

Phosph. Of the bones of the cranium. Swelling of the clavicula. Tearing, boring, and shooting pains—Especially in arthritic and phthisical patients. Exostosis on the cranium. *Worse*: In bed; on change of weather; morning; evening.

Sulph. Especially of the joints. Distortion, softening, swelling of the bones—In persons of a lymphatic constitution, subject to eruption, to hemorrhoids, and to hypochondria. In scrofulous children. *Worse*: In windy weather; in the cold air; in the warmth of bed; evening; night.

OTALGIA.

Bell. Tearing and shootings, extending to the throat. Excessive sensibility to the least noise, with photophobia and humming in the ears. Inflammatory and rheumatic otalgia. *Worse*: When waking; when sitting down; morning; afternoon, between three and four o'clock; evening.

Merc. s. Shooting pains deeply seated, with sensation of

coldness in the ears. Spasmodic pains, with inflammatory redness of the ear and profuse perspiration. Inflammatory and rheumatic otalgia—Caused by a chill. *Worse*: When stooping; in the warmth of bed; morning; evening; night.

Puls. Jerking and tearing pains, as if something were endeavouring to pass out through the ears. Redness, swelling, and heat of the external ear; with pain of the whole side of the head. Inflammatory and rheumatic otalgia. Insupportable pains—In persons of a chilly disposition and easily moved to tears. In women. Caused by a chill. *Worse*: When moving the head; when waking; from the least noise; when lying in bed; evening; night.

Sulph. Drawing and shooting pains extending into the head or throat; with burning heat. Excessive sensibility to the least noise. Nausea in listening to the softest music—In persons subject to colds. Caused by a chill; by checked perspiration. *Worse*: When lying down; when sitting down; in the cold air; evening.

OTITIS.

Bell. Shooting in the ears. With great anguish, vomiting, coldness of the limbs. Delirium. Great acuteness or great hardness of hearing. *Worse*: When walking; when sitting down; morning; afternoon, between three and four o'clock; evening.

Puls. External otitis. Shootings; sharp jerking pains. Inflammatory swelling, heat and erysipelatous redness of the ear and auditory duct. Tinkling, roaring, and humming in the ears. Hardness of hearing. *Worse*: When moving; when waking; from the least noise; when lying in bed; evening; night.

OTORRHOEA.

Bell. With ringing, murmuring, and buzzing in the ears. Catarrhal, purulent otorrhœa, with piercing, sharp, and shooting pains in the ears—In consequence of exanthemata. Suppressed otorrhœa, with swelling of the glands of the neck and cephalalgia. *Worse*: When waking; when sitting down; morning; afternoon, between three and four o'clock; evening.

Merc. s. Purulent otorrhœa, with tearing in the side of the head affected, and in the face. Discharge of cerumen. Flow of blood from the ear. Catarrhal, purulent, scrofulous, and sanguineous otorrhœa. Suppressed otorrhœa, with swelling of the glands of the neck, and orchitis—After an acute otitis. In consequence of exanthemata. From abuse of sulphur. Caused by a chill. *Worse*: When stooping; in the cool evening air; in the warmth of bed; morning; evening; night.

Puls. Discharge of pus, of blood, or of a thick yellowish humour from the ear; with hardness of hearing. Shootings, sharp and jerking pains in the ears. Violent, insupportable pains. Discharge of cerumen. Suppressed otorrhœa, with swelling of the glands of the neck and orchitis. Catarrhal, purulent, scrofulous, sanguineous otorrhœa—After an acute otitis. From abuse of sulphur. *Worse*: When moving; when waking; in the least noise; when lying in bed; evening; night.

Sulph. Discharge of pus from the ears. Catarrhal, scrofulous otorrhœa—After acute otitis. Caused by an abuse of mercury. *Worse*: When lying down; in the cold air; evening.

OZÆNA.

Aur. Running from the nose of a fetid, greenish, yellow matter. With increased sensibility of smelling, or absence of smell. Sweetish putrid smell, or smell of brandy. Chronic obturation, with ulceration, rhagades, and scabs in the nostrils. Discharge of pus. Syphilitic ozæna. *Worse:* During repose; night.

Calc. c. Obstruction of the nose by yellowish and fetid pus; with fetid odour as from a dunghill, from rotten eggs, or from gunpowder smoke. Ulcerated nostrils. Chronic obstruction; of the nose. *Worse:* On change of weather; in damp weather; morning; night; at regular intervals.

Merc. s. Discharge of a fetid and corrosive pus from the nostrils. Copious discharge of corrosive serum, with putrid smell from the nose, and ulceration. Rhagades and scabs in the nostrils. Syphilitic ozæna. *Worse:* In the cool evening air; when stooping; evening; night.

PALPITATIONS.

Acon. With great anxiety, heat of the body, chiefly of the face, and great weariness of the limbs. Shootings in the region of the heart, with sensation of compression—From congestion of blood. From mental emotion. From a disappointment. *Worse:* When moving; when going up stairs; when taking an inspiration; when sitting up; in the cold air; when lying down; from the least chill; evening.

Bell. Violent throbings in the chest and in the heart, which sometimes are felt in the head. Trembling and palpitations of the heart, with anguish and pressive pains—From plethora. *Worse:* When moving; when ascending a hill; during repose; evening.

Lach. With anxiety and cramp-like pains. With cough

and fits of suffocation. Spasms of the heart, with disagreeable pulsations in the ears. Stitches in the region of the heart; with shortness of breath, fainting fits, and cold sweat—From plethora. In hysterical females. After the repercussion of an eruption, or of inveterate ulcers. *Worse*: After a meal; when walking; after making an effort with the arms; on lying down; during sleep; evening; night.

Nux vom. Sometimes with nausea, inclination to vomit, and sensation of heaviness in the chest. Shootings and blows in the region of the heart—From plethora. In nervous females. From mental emotions. Caused by a disappointment. After debilitating losses of humours. *Worse*: After a meal; when lying down; when moving; from external pressure; when walking; when ascending a hill; morning; night; after midnight.

PARALYSIS.

Acon. Paralysis of the anus, with involuntary evacuation of the bowels. Paralysis of the bladder, with involuntary discharge of urine. Perspiration, diarrhoea, and colic. *Worse*: In the cold air; when lying down; from the least chill; evening.

Bell. When accompanying apoplexy. Paralysis of the tongue, of the gullet, of the anus, of the bladder. With shooting, aching pains in the parts affected. *Worse*: From the least touch; after sleep; afternoon, towards four o'clock; night.

Caust. Paralysis of the facial muscles, of the tongue, of the gullet. With arthritic and rheumatic drawing pains—Caused by rheumatism, by repercussion of an eruption. *Worse*: In open air; when drinking coffee; evening.

Graph. Paralysis of the facial muscles, of the tongue,

with cramp like pains, and feeling of numbness. *Worse*: On a change of weather; before the catamenia; night.

Lach. Accompanying apoplexy. Paralysis of the gullet, of the bladder; with cutting, shooting pains in the urethra, and involuntary discharge of urine. *Worse*: After evacuating the bowels, or micturating; after sleep; after a meal; in damp, hot weather; night; before midnight; periodically.

Sep. Paralysis of the eyelids; inability to open them. Quivering and jerking of the eyelids. *Worse*: During repose; evening; night.

Sil. Paralysis of the hands and wrists; of the lower extremities. Paralytic weakness, numbness, and coldness of the parts. *Worse*: During movement; on change of weather; night; new or full moon.

PAROTITIS.

Bell. Erysipelatous inflammation. Violent pains in the head. While the tumour disappears, lethargy and delirium, with shooting and tractive pains, sometimes extending to the throat: Fever and thirst. *Worse*: When sitting down; from the least movement or contact; morning; afternoon, between three and four o'clock; evening.

Carb. v. Hard tumour, with slow fever. When the patient is very hoarse, and has much anxiety about his state. *Worse*: When lying down; when walking in the open air; evening.

Merc. s. Acute—Inflammatory swelling, and painful sensibility of the parotids. Profuse perspiration at night. *Worse*: When stooping; in the fresh evening air; in the warmth of bed; morning; evening; night.

PEMPHIGUS.

Bell. Acute. Chronic—The vesicles discharge a great deal of serum, and are so painful as to extort cries and groans. Small quick pulse. Difficulty of respiration. Delirium. Thirst, fever. Burning pains in the vesicles. *Worse*: When touched; during motion; afternoon; night.

Rhus t. Acute. Chronic—Vesicular eruption, with burning and itching. Small or large vesicles, with violent fever. With torpor in the limbs. *Worse*: In spring and autumn; during repose; on entering an apartment; in bad weather; in the warmth of bed; from the slightest touch; night.

PERITONITIS.

Acon. Acute—Sensation of a great tension and pressure in the abdomen. Most painful sensibility to the touch. Pinching, burning, and throbbing pains. Swelling of the abdomen. *Worse*: From the least touch or the least movement; from a cold current of air; in bed; morning; night.

Bell. Acute—Pressure in the abdomen as from a stone. Cramp-like, contractive, and constrictive pains. Pinchings in the abdomen as from nails, forcing the patient to bend himself. Soreness of the whole of the abdomen, as if it were excoriated and raw. Vomiting. Heat and anguish in the abdomen, with painful sensibility of the teguments. *Worse*: When touched; from the least pressure or movement; when lying down; morning; evening.

Bryo. Pain as of a heavy pressure in the abdomen. Tearings from the hips to the pit of the stomach. Pinchings, cuttings, and shootings, with loose evacuations and vomiting. *Worse*: When touched; when breathing or coughing; after eating or drinking, especially hot milk; from the least movement; night.

PETECHIAE.

Bryo. With sensation of cold or burning. Shooting pains—In lying-in women. *Worse*: When touched; after a mental emotion; when moving; evening, towards nine o'clock; night.

Rhus t. Especially in spring and autumn. With great weakness and prostration. Torpor and quivering of the skin. *Worse*: When touched; in bed; during repose; in stormy weather; after a fit of anger; night.

PHARYNGITIS.

Acon. Scraping and pricking pains in the pharynx, with thirst, redness of the throat, fever, and heat of the body. Inflammation of the velum palati. Simple inflammation. *Worse*: When waking and speaking; from contact; from movement; night.

Bell. Inflammatory swelling of the pharynx, with pains of excoriation and shootings in the throat. Inability to swallow, especially liquids. Sensation of great dryness and burning in the throat. Inflammation of the velum palati and uvula. Simple inflammation. With spasmodic constriction of the gullet, and sensation of enlargement of the throat. *Worse*: When moving the head; when talking; morning; evening.

Lach. Excoriation of the palate. Painful excoriation and inflammatory swelling of the throat, with redness of the parts affected, as if they were coloured with vermillion. Spasmodic constriction of the gullet. Sensation of enlargement of the throat. Inflammation of the velum palati and uvula. Ulceration. *Worse*: From the slightest contact, or the least pressure on the throat; after sleeping; in damp, hot weather; night; before midnight; periodically.

Merc. s. Pressive pains. Pains as from excoriation and ulceration in the oesophagus and pharynx. Inflammatory swelling of the back parts of the mouth. Painful, difficult, spasmodic deglutition. Inflammation of the velum palati and uvula, with salivation. Spasmodic constriction of the gullet. Sensation of enlargement in the throat. *Worse*: In the fresh evening air; when speaking; from the least pressure; when swallowing; evening; night.

PHIMOSIS.

Acon. Itching in the prepuce, with shootings and pinches. Fever, thirst, and great heat—When produced by friction; by uncleanness. When caused by poisonous plants. In little children. *Worse*: During every movement; evening; night.

Lach. Inflammation, with swelling of the prepuce. Strong sexual desire without physical power. Induration. When gangrene threatens. *Worse*: After sleep; during hot, damp weather; night; before midnight; periodically.

Merc. s. Puffing and inflammatory swelling of the prepuce, sometimes with burning pains and itching. Purulent secretion between the penis and the gland. Heat and redness of the parts. Phagedænic ulcers, with raised margins, on the gland and the prepuce, with profuse perspiration of the parts—When from a syphilitic cause; from uncleanness. In little children. *Worse*: In the fresh evening air; in the warmth of bed; night.

PHOTOPHOBIA.

Bell. Coloured areola round the candle. Red spots, mist, or cloudiness before the eyes. Diplopia and weakness of sight. *Worse*: When moving the eyes; in open air; morning.

Euphras. The light seems obscure and vacillating. Languor in the eyeballs when opening the eyes. *Worse:* In open air; in daylight; in sunshine; evening.

Puls. Luminous circles before the eyes, and diffusion of the light of the candles. Confused sight, as if caused by something removable by rubbing. Diplopia. Great sensibility of the eyes to the light. *Worse:* In cold temperature; in the wind; in open air; on waking; in bright daylight; after shedding tears; morning; evening; night.

Staphys. Black clouds and luminous sparks before the eyes. Areola round the candle, with confused sight, as if water were in the eyes. *Worse:* In the twilight; when reading by candlelight; night.

PHthisis.

Calc. c. Cough, with yellowish and fetid expectoration. Expectoration of purulent matter, or of blood. On coughing, pressure in the stomach, shootings or shocks in the head, pains in the chest. Cough excited by sensation as of a feather in the throat. In the stage of purulent expectoration, or in the first stage—In young, plethoric persons, subject to sanguineous congestions; to bleeding at the nose. In young girls with profuse and too frequent catamenia. *Worse:* When playing on the piano; during sleep; when eating; morning; evening; night.

Kali c. Cough excited by a tickling in the throat. Cramp-like cough, with inclination to vomit. Shootings in the throat and chest, while coughing. Purulent expectoration. Incipient or confirmed phthisis—In young girls with too scanty, with too frequent catamenia. *Worse:* When moving the arms; on walking; morning; evening.

Lycop. Cough excited by taking a deep inspiration. Yellowish, gray, and saltish expectoration. Fever and

nocturnal perspiration. Emaciation. Copious expectoration of greenish matter; of pus; of blood. While coughing, shocks in the head, shortness of breath, smarting and concussion in the chest. Hectic cough, with purulent expectoration; or tubercular phthisis, with haemoptysis—When a consequence of a violent or neglected pneumonia. *Worse*: After drinking; after speaking; in open air; morning; night; day or night.

Phosph. Cough excited by a tickling and itching in the chest, with hoarseness and shootings in the throat, chest, and epigastrium. Dry, shaking cough. Purulent, or greenish expectoration. Expectoration of slimy mucus or of blood, with smarting in the chest. Incipient, confirmed phthisis, in meagre and fair persons of tall stature and strong sexual feelings—In children. In young girls of a delicate constitution; especially when there is dry short cough, and shortness of breath; great emaciation; tendency to diarrhoea or perspiration. *Worse*: In the cold air; when drinking; when reading aloud; when laughing; when lying on the left side; when speaking; morning; evening; night.

Sili. Shaking cough, excited by a suffocating tickling in the pit of the throat. Fatiguing cough, with scanty expectoration of mucus. Suffocating cough, with profuse expectoration of transparent mucus. Expectoration of pus, of blood. Incipient, or confirmed phthisis—In young girls, with catamenia too frequent, too scanty, or entirely suppressed. *Worse*: From cold drinks; from the least speaking; from movement; night; day or night.

Sulph. Voice hoarse and low. Dry cough, with retching. Moist cough, with profuse expectoration of thick, whitish mucus. Fetid expectoration of a greenish yellow colour, and of a saltish or sweetish taste. Cough, with haemoptysis, and pains as from excoriation or shootings in the chest.

Purulent phthisis brought on by violent pneumonia. When expectorating pus. Tubercular phthisis. Incipient phthisis. *Worse*: In cold, damp weather; in a recumbent position; after a meal; when taking a deep inspiration; during conversation; evening; night.

PHTHEIRIASIS.

Ars. With violent burning and itching in the skin. Skin dry as parchment. Emaciation. *Worse*: When getting up in the morning; in bed; when exposed to the cold air; evening; night.

Chin. With itching and gnawing pain in the skin. Tendency to perspiration. *Worse*: From being touched; night.

PHYSCONIA.

Ars. Swelling and sensation of compression in the region of the liver. Pain in the region of the liver, with great tension in the abdomen, and with internal burning heat. Skin dry as parchment. Enlargement and induration of the spleen. *Worse*: After drinking or eating; from external pressure; evening.

Calc. c. Shooting pains, with swelling and induration of the hepatic region. Tension in both hypochondria. Inability to wear tight clothes round the hypochondria —In children. *Worse*: On change of weather; when working in water; after a meal; morning; afternoon; periodically.

Sulph. Painful sensibility of the hypochondria. Shootings, with swelling and hardness in the regions of the liver and spleen, and pressure as from a heavy weight. Enlargement and induration of the spleen. *Worse*: When walking;

when taking a deep inspiration ; after eating or drinking ; night ; periodically.

PLEURISY.

Acon. Short and dry cough, with shootings and pains in the chest when coughing, and febrile symptoms. Thirst, heat, and perspiration at night. *Worse* : When breathing ; when moving ; when sitting up ; after the least food ; in cold weather ; when lying on the left side ; evening.

Bryo. Dry cough excited by a tickling in the throat. Cramp-like cough, with shootings in the sides of the chest. Aching pains in the head, and sharp pains in the sides. *Worse* : After the least food or drink ; when speaking ; on the slightest motion ; when taking an inspiration ; when sitting up ; when stooping ; when coughing ; when lying on the side which is not affected ; evening ; night.

Sulph. When the side, after acute pleurisy, continues sensible to the impression of the air and to movement—While coughing, pain as from excoriation or shootings in the chest. *Worse* : In cold, damp weather ; in a recumbent position ; in taking a deep inspiration ; after conversation ; evening ; night.

PLEURODYNIA.

Arn. mont. Shootings in the chest and sides, with difficulty of respiration. Pain as of a bruise. *Worse* : When coughing ; when taking a deep inspiration ; from movement ; from the least touch ; when eating ; after drinking ; morning ; evening.

Bryo. Shootings in the sides of the chest and in the chest. Respiration impeded. Tension and pressure on the chest. *Worse* : When taking a deep inspiration ; when

speaking; from the least movement; when stooping; when coughing; when lying on the side not affected; evening; night.

PLICA POLONICA.

Vinc. m. Scabs in the scalp and face. Inveterate plica polonica.

PNEUMONIA.

Acon. Convulsive, dry cough, with constriction of the larynx, and expectoration of thick and whitish matter, or of bloody mucus. Spitting of blood. While coughing, shootings and pains in the chest. Fever, thirst, and heat. First stage; second stage of pneumonia. Pneumonia notha; first stage. *Worse*: When taking a deep inspiration; when moving; when sitting up; after taking the least food; when lying on the left side; evening.

Bryo. Cough, with shootings in the sides of the chest, and with aching pains in the head. Expectoration of mucus of a slimy and dirty reddish colour. Yellowish expectoration. Expectoration of pure blood. When the fever is abated. First and second stage. Typhoid pneumonia. *Worse*: After drinking; when speaking; from the least movement; when taking an inspiration; when sitting up; when coughing; when lying on the side not affected; evening; night.

Merc. s. Cough, with expectoration of pure blood. Hoarse cough. Pains in the head and chest as if these parts were about to burst. Febrile shiverings. Nocturnal perspiration. Purulent expectoration. Pneumonia notha—In aged persons, with a tendency to paralysis of the lungs. *Worse*: When moving or stooping; in bed; on waking; morning; night.

Phosph. Scraping in the throat. Cough, with hoarseness

and sensation as if the chest were raw. Shootings in the throat. Purulent, greenish expectoration, or slimy mucus with blood; smarting in the chest; anguish. Dullness on percussion, persisting oppression, and cough. Second stage. Sequelæ of pneumonia. *Worse*: In cold weather; when drinking; when speaking loud; morning; evening; night.

Sulph. Cough, with profuse expectoration of thick, whitish mucus. Fetid expectoration of a greenish yellow colour, and of a salt, sweetish taste. Cough, with haemoptysis, shootings in the chest, and pains as from excoriation. Second stage. Whenever an amelioration takes place and is not permanent. Sequelæ of pneumonia. Chronic cough after pneumonia. Purulent expectoration. *Worse*: In cold, damp weather; when lying down; during conversation; when taking an inspiration; evening; night.

POLYPUS.

Calc. c. In the ears. Of the nose, with fetid odour as from a dunghill or from gunpowder. Polypus of the bladder; of the uterus. *Worse*: On change of weather; after working in water; morning; night; every second day; periodically.

Staphys. Of the nose. Of the uterus. With drawing, tearing pains during exertion. *Worse*: After violent exertion.

Teuc. Of the nose, with obstruction of the nose, or with fluent coryza. *Worse*: In the open air.

POLYSARCIA.

Ars. General swelling of the whole body. General obesity, with sensation of internal burning heat.

Calc. c. Especially in young persons.

Sulph. Scrofulous swelling. Obesity, in adults; in young people; in children.

PRESBYOPIA.

Calc. c. With confusion of sight as if there were a mist before the eyes, and matutinal agglutination of the eyelids.

Worse: When reading; after a meal; in the open air; by candlelight; morning.

Sili. The letters appear confused when reading, and the objects seem pale. Dazzling of the eyes in broad daylight. *Worse:* When reading; by candlelight; in bright daylight.

Sulph. Trembling of the eyes. Confused sight. The eyes are dazzled by daylight. The objects appear yellowish. *Worse:* When looking steadily on an object; when reading; in the sun; morning; evening.

PRIAPISMUS.

Canth. Painful, frequent and continued erections, with great increase of sexual desire, and burning pain in the urethra. *Worse:* On one side; every seven days.

Nux vom. Increased sexual desire, with frequent erections, and painful sensitiveness to the touch. *Worse:* From contact; in bed; during repose; after coffee or wine; after dinner; morning; evening; night.

Phosph. Too energetic erections, with strong sexual desire, and constant wish for coition. *Worse:* In bed; morning; evening.

PROLAPSUS.

Bell. Prolapsus uteri, with pressure towards the genital parts. Catamenia too copious and too frequent. *Worse:*

When walking; when in a crouching posture; morning; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; night.

Merc. s. Prolapsus recti. Prolapsus uteri and vaginae, with burning and pulsative pains in the vagina. While the rectum protrudes it appears black and bloody. *Worse*: When stooping; in the cold air; in bed; evening; night; after midnight.

Nux vom. Prolapsus recti. In adults. In infants, with constipation and contractive pains in the rectum. Prolapsus uteri and vaginae, with painful pressure and burning heat in the parts. *Worse*: After coffee or wine; after meditation; after long watching; morning; evening, towards nine o'clock; periodically.

Sulph. Prolapsus recti. Principally when evacuating the bowels. Itching and shooting pains in the anus. When not at stool. *Worse*: When standing for a long time; evening; night.

PROSOPALGIA.

Bell. Pain in the suborbital nerve. Tearing and shooting pains in the bones of the face or in the jaws. Rigidity of the nape of the neck. Convulsive jerks of the muscles. Heat and redness of the face. Inflammatory, nervous prosopalgia—In young persons. In nervous persons. *Worse*: When rubbing the part affected; after sleep; morning; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; night.

Lach. Tensive and crawling pains in the face. Pains in the bones of the face, with vomiting of food and great weakness. Paralysis of the lower jaw, or triasmus; with grinding of the teeth. Inflammatory, rheumatic, nervous prosopalgia—In young, or nervous persons. *Worse*: After

waking ; after dinner ; during damp, hot weather ; night ; before midnight ; periodically.

Nux vom. Tearing pain, extending into the ear, with swelling of the cheek, redness of the face, and tingling in the ear. Palpitation of the muscles. Rheumatic, arthritic, nervous prosopalgia. *Worse* : From prolonged meditation and intellectual labour ; when drinking coffee or wine ; after dinner ; when walking in the open air ; in a hot room ; morning ; night ; periodically.

Phosph. Tearing pains, especially on the left side, with itching and tension of the skin of the face. Paleness. Pains extending from the jaw to the root of the nose or into the ear. Congestion in the head, with humming in the ears. Inflammatory, rheumatic prosopalgia—In young persons. *Worse* : When moving the muscles of the face ; when opening the mouth or eating ; when speaking ; from the slightest pressure ; in bed ; morning ; evening.

Spig. Burning and pressing pain in the zygomatic process. Violent pains, with shining swelling of the side affected. Anguish of heart and great agitation. Rheumatic, arthritic, nervous prosopalgia—In nervous persons. *Worse* : In the open air ; from the slightest touch or the least movement.

PROSTATITIS.

Puls. Swelling near the neck of the bladder, with soreness when touched. Intermittent stream of sanguineous and burning urine. Priapismus or painful erections. Internal shiverings. *Worse* : From the least pressure ; when seated ; morning ; evening ; periodically ; every alternate evening.

Thui. Burning, shooting, itching, and smarting in the urethra after or during the discharge of urine, with pains

extending from the urethra into the scrotum. *Worse*: In bed; morning; night; when the moon is increasing.

PRURIGO.

Dulca. Eruption of itching pustules, bleeding when scratched, especially in the lower and hinder part of the body. Hot and violent itching. Prurigo on the scrotum. *Worse*: During repose; in cold, damp weather; in bed; evening; night.

Nit. ac. Violent itching, with falling off of the hairs of the genital organs. Smarting pain and bleeding. Burning pain and itching in the anus and rectum. Prurigo in the scrotum and around the anus. *Worse*: On change of weather; evening; night.

Sulph. Miliary eruption, especially in the limbs. Burning, itching of the eruption, with bleeding when scratched. Itchy pimples. Prurigo on the scrotum, around the anus, on the vulva. *Worse*: In bed; in a hot room; when undressing; night.

PSORITIS.

Acon. Shooting, boring pain in the small of the back and loins, with drawing pains extending into the hip and leg. Inflammatory symptoms; heat; thirst; fever. *Worse*: Night.

Bryo. Shootings in the loins and back. Insupportable drawing pains in the thigh. Red shining swelling in the loins, with profuse perspiration. *Worse*: When touched; during movement; after eating; evening, towards nine o'clock.

Nux vom. Pain like that of a bruise in the loins. Shootings and wrenching pains in the thighs, with torpor and paralytic weakness. *Worse*: From the least pressure

or the slightest motion; when turning in bed; when standing up; when rising from a seat; when uncovering the part affected; when waking; after a meal; in open air; during the catamenia; morning; night; after midnight.

Rhus t. Pains in the loins as from lifting too great a weight. Contusive pains in the loins. Shootings and tearings in the hip-joint. *Worse*: When pressing the part affected; during repose; when seated; when stooping; in the cold; in the warmth of bed; night.

PSORIASIS.

Calc. c. Skin of the body dry and rough. Humid, scabby eruptions and tetterers, with burning pains. Psoriasis facialis. *Worse*: In summer; on change of weather; in damp weather; morning; night; periodically.

Sep. Excessive sensibility of the skin. Itching which changes to a burning sensation. Dry eruptions. Scabs. Psoriasis palmaris. Psoriasis facialis. *Worse*: In the warmth of bed; evening; night.

Sulph. Scabious eruptions and tetterers of a greenish-yellow colour, and with great burning and itching. Psoriasis palmaris. Psoriasis facialis. *Worse*: When lying down; when walking in the open air; in the cold air; evening; night.

PTYALISM.

Bell. Great accumulation of viscid, whitish mucus in the mouth. Flow of viscid and thick saliva, with offensive smell of the breath. Mercurial salivation. *Worse*: When chewing; when speaking; morning.

Merc. s. Accumulation of tenacious mucus and profuse discharge of excessively fetid saliva, which is sometimes

sanguineous. *Worse*: In the cold air; when speaking; evening; night.

Sulph. Accumulation of sanguineous saliva in the mouth. Salt and bitter saliva. Fetid smell of the breath. Mercurial salivation. *Worse*: After a meal; in the cold air; morning; night.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Bell. Violent, spasmodic colic, as if part of the intestines were pinched with the nails. Painful pressure on the genital organs resembling a forcing outwards through the passage. Excessive tenderness of the abdomen when touched. Partial shiverings or burning heat. Redness of the face and eyes. Dysphagia, with spasms in the throat. Wild delirium and other cerebral symptoms. Scanty lochia. Mammæ swollen and inflamed. Great thirst. *Worse*: From the slightest pressure or the least movement; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; night.

Bry. Abdomen distended, extremely sensitive to the touch, with constipation, violent fever, burning heat, and thirst for cold drinks. Apprehension for the future, and great uneasiness about the state of the health. *Worse*: From the slightest movement or the least pressure; after drinking; evening.

Cham. Mammæ flabby and empty. Whitish diarrhoea. Profuse lochia. Colic, universal heat, red face, and violent thirst. Great agitation. Nervous excitability — When brought on by a fit of passion, or a chill. *Worse*: When uncovered; night.

Nux vom. When the lochia disappear suddenly, and there is sensation as of a weight and of burning in the genital parts, with constipation, nausea, and vomiting, redness of the face, pressive cephalgia, with vertigo, tin-

kling in the ears, and syncope. *Worse*: On the slightest movement; after taking any beverage; when uncovered; from coffee; morning; evening, about nine o'clock; periodically; every day.

PURPURA.

Bryo. Petechiae. Spots as from a bruise, especially in children and lying-in women. *Worse*: When touched; evening.

Rhus t. Black pustules. Petechiae. Blackish spots on the skin, especially in spring and autumn. *Worse*: During repose; in the warmth of bed; night.

PTOSIS.

Nux vom. With bitter and acid risings, and regurgitation. Hiccough. *Worse*: After acids or fat food; after dinner; after breakfast; after eating bread; morning; afternoon.

Puls. With frequent risings, having the taste of food, or acid. Water-brash and frequent hiccough. Shiverings. *Worse*: After a meal; when smoking; after drinking coffee; at the time of the catamenia; evening; night.

Sulph. With burning and tingling in the chest. Regurgitation of food or drink, with acid taste. Void, or acid and bitter risings. *Worse*: After a meal; in the cold air; morning; evening.

RACHITIS.

Ass. fast. Inflammation, softening, distortion, suppuration, and caries of the bones, with scraping and piercing pains in the periosteum. Incurvation of the cylindrical bones. Swelling of the joints. *Worse*: When sitting down; when pressing on the part affected.

Bell. Scrofulous and rickety affections. Bruise-like pains in the joints and bones. Distortion of the spine. Swelling, inflammation of the bones, with red and hot swelling of the teguments. *Worse*: From the least touch; after sleep; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; night.

Calc. c. Tumefaction, softening, and distortion of the bones. Ricketty affections. Scrofulous nodosities. Swelling of the joints. Difficulty in learning to walk. Distortion of the spine. Incurvation of the cylindrical bones—In children. Swelling and enlargement of the head in children. With retarded closing of the fontanellæ. *Worse*: In a cold damp season; in summer; morning; night; periodically; every second day.

Sili. Scrofulous and rachitic affections. Enlargement of the head. Slow closing up of the fontanellæ. Inflammation, softening, and swelling of the bones. Physical weakness in children, with difficulty in learning to walk. Incurvation of the cylindrical bones. Swelling of the joints. Enlargement of the head, in children. *Worse*: On change of weather; night; full or new moon.

RANULA.

Calc. c. Swelling under the tongue, on one side. With dryness and white coating of the tongue. *Worse*: On a damp day; morning; night; periodically; every second day.

Merc. s. Tongue moist. Inflammatory swelling and shooting pains under the tongue. Quivering of the tongue. Great discharge of fetid saliva. *Worse*: In the cool evening air; night.

RHAGADES.

Calc. c. In the anus. Rough and dry skin of the whole

body. Furfuraceous coating and cracks of the skin. Chapt hands, especially of those who work in water. *Worse* : After having put the hands in water; in a cold damp day; morning; night; every second day.

Graph. Painful and burning cracks between the hemorrhoidal tumours. In the anus. *Worse* : After an evacuation of the bowels; on a change of weather; night.

Petr. Unhealthy skin, which easily cracks. Rhagades, which appear in winter. *Worse* : In boisterous, stormy weather.

Sulph. The skin cracks easily, and with pains as from excoriation. Unhealthy skin. Excoriations of the skin. In the anus. On the hands of those who work in water. *Worse* : On a cold day; in the open air; in winter; night.

RHEUMATISM.

Acon. Acute—Shooting pains. Red and shining swelling of the part affected. Violent fever, with dry heat, thirst, redness of the cheeks. Rheumatism of the heart. Articular rheumatism—Brought on by a chill. *Worse* : From the least contact or movement; after taking wine, or any stimulant; after mental emotions; evening; night.

Bryo. Acute. Chronic—Shootings or shifting pains, more in the muscles than in the bones. Shining swelling of the part affected. Coldness and shivering. Violent febrile heat, with headache, bilious sufferings, peevishness, and passion. Articular rheumatism, with painful weariness and stiffness. Rheumatism of the heart. Unsettled rheumatic pains. Lumbago—When brought on by a chill; or by congelation. *Worse* : From the least movement; evening, towards nine o'clock; night.

Nux vom. Acute. Chronic—Tensive drawing pains,

especially in the back, loins, chest, or joints. Sensation of torpor or paralysis in the parts affected, with cramps and palpitations in the muscles, and bilious sufferings. Lumbago. Unsettled rheumatic pains—In consequence of congelation. *Worse*: During movement; in a room; after drinking coffee and wine; in windy weather; morning; evening, between eight and nine o'clock; night.

Pulse. Acute. Chronic—Rheumatism in the heart. Drawing and jerking pains. Pains passing rapidly from one joint to another. Sensation of coldness. Shivering and paleness. Unsettled rheumatic pains. Lumbago—Caused by abuse of mercury; by a chill in the water. From cold damp weather. *Worse*: In a warm room; on altering the position after remaining in one posture for a long time; on change of weather; morning; evening; night; before midnight; every alternate evening.

Rhus t. Acute. Chronic—Wrenching pains and paralytic weakness. Tingling in the parts affected. Rigidity of the parts affected, and shootings. Articular rheumatism. Lumbago—From exposure to rough weather. *Worse*: From contact; during repose; in bad or variable weather; in the warmth of bed; night.

RUPIA.

Graph. Humid eruptions, with secretion of corrosive serum and itching. Corrosive vesicles, with obstinate dryness of the surrounding skin. *Worse*: On change of weather; evening; night.

Sep. Eruption of vesicles, like pemphigus, with itching, lancinating, and burning pains. Scabious and moist bullæ. *Worse*: During repose; in the warmth of bed; evening; night.

Sulph. Itching phlyctænæ, with a red areola. Phlyc-

taense which discharge a serous lymph, with burning and itching. *Worse*: In the open air; in the wind; evening; night.

SARCOCELE.

Aur. Swelling of the testes, with aching pains. Turbid urine, like whey. *Worse*: When touched or rubbed; in the open air; night.

Clem. Painful swelling and induration of the testes. Thickening of the scrotum, with drawing pains in the spermatic cord.

Lycop. Dropsical swelling of the genital organs. Induration of the testes, with shooting and smarting. *Worse*: During repose; afternoon, about four o'clock; evening; periodically.

Sulph. Swelling and thickening of the scrotum. Swelling of the epididymis. Aching pain and tension in the testes and spermatic cord. *Worse*: In the cool air; when walking; evening; night.

SATYRIASIS.

Canth. With painful, frequent erections of long continuance. Sexual desire violently increased, and ready emission during amorous caresses. *Worse*: Every seven days.

SCABIES.

Merc. s. At the beginning of the treatment and alternating with *Sulph.*; in dry or miliary itch, or when humid and pustular scabies is changed by *Sulph.*; with great itching and burning after scratching; easily bleeding; violent and voluptuous itching. *Worse*: In the warmth of bed; when scratching; night; after midnight.

Sulph. At the beginning of the treatment, in humid or

pustular scabies; after *Merc. s.* in dry or miliary itch. Especially in the limbs, with great burning and itching, and bleeding when scratched. *Worse*: In bed; night; before midnight.

SCALD-HEAD.

Calc. c. Dry or moist scald-head. Inveterate scabs on the scalp, clammy perspiration, scaling off of the skin of the scalp, and painful sensibility of the roots of the hair, which falls off—In scrofulous affections. *Worse*: In damp weather; periodically.

Lycop. Moist scald-head, with abundant fetid suppuration, and with swelling of the glands of the neck. Tearing and scraping in the scalp. *Worse*: During repose; in windy and rainy weather; afternoon; every second day.

Rhus t. Dry or moist scald-head, reappearing every year. Thick scabs which destroy the hair. Greenish pus and violent itching. *Worse*: When touched; during repose; in bad weather; night; periodically.

Sulph. Dry scald-head. Dry, thick, yellowish scabs, with secretion of fetid pus and great itching. Coldness in the head, falling off of the hair, and sensitiveness of the roots of the hair. *Worse*: In cold weather; evening; night.

SCARLATINA.

Acvn. In the early stage—Frequent colic; biliary vomiting; fever with dry heat; frequent and full pulse. Congestion of blood to the head; delirium with starts. Dry, short, painful cough, and bleeding at the nose. Miliaria purpurea. *Worse*: From the least movement; from a cold current of air; night.

Bell. Violent inflammation in the throat or amygdalæ, with spasmodic contraction. Inability to swallow liquid, which sometimes escapes through the nostrils. Danger of suffocation. Violent thirst. Inflamed eyes. Violent pains in the head. Sleeplessness with nervous excitement. Visions on closing the eyes. Violent angina. Pulmonary spasms. Coma somnolentum. Dropsical affections. Otitis or otorrhœa. Scarlatina miliaris. *Worse:* From the least movement; when swallowing; after sleep; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; night.

Sulph. Obstinate cerebral affection. Lethargic sleep. Starts, convulsions, or continued delirium. Puffed and bright red face. Dry, red, cracked tongue. Thirst and dysphagia. Repercussion of the eruption. *Worse:* Evening; night.

SCIATICA.

Ars. Acute drawings in the hips, extending to the groins, the thighs, and even to the ankle-bones; with uneasiness, which obliges the sufferer to move his limb constantly. Paralytic weakness of the thigh. Burning hot pains. *Worse:* After a meal; in bed; when lying on the part affected; evening; night; periodically.

Bryo. Drawing and shooting pains in the thighs, from the buttocks to the ankles; with insupportable pains all over the body, and profuse perspiration. Weariness and instability of the legs. *Worse:* When touched; during movement; when going up stairs; when walking; when waking; after a meal; when lying on the side not affected; after sleep; evening; night; before midnight.

Cham. Paralytic sensation and drawing pain in the hip and in the thigh, extending to the feet. Tension in the muscles of the thighs and legs. Cramps. *Wor-*

When rising from a seat; when touched; after a meal; when lying in bed; while sitting down; in the warmth of bed; evening; night.

Nux vom. Shooting and jerking in the coxo-femoral joint. Sharp and shooting pains in the thighs. Torpor and paralytic weakness. Coldness or perspiration in the legs. *Worse*: When moving; when touched; when rising from a seat; when uncovered; when waking; after a meal; in open air; when walking; when lying in bed on the side affected; when going up stairs; when warm in bed; morning; night; after midnight.

SCROFULA.

Baryt. c. General atrophy of the body. Enlargement and induration of glands of the neck, especially of the nape of the neck. Distension of the abdomen. Physical weakness. Intellectual debility. Frequent anginæ. Great tendency to take cold. In the second stage of the disease, where there are glandular or cutaneous affections. Especially on the left side of the body. Abdominal congestions. Mesenteric atrophy. *Worse*: When sitting down; night.

Bell. Hard, obstructed, or ulcerated glands. Ophthalmia. Photophobia or blepharitis. Cough. Otorrhœa. Emaciation. Frequent bleeding at the nose. Leucophlegmasia. Frequent phlegmonous anginæ. Enuresis. Mesenteric atrophy. Precocity of intellect—At the commencement of the disease. When the children are slow in learning to walk. In the second stage; with glandular affections. *Worse*: From the least touch; after sleep; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; night.

Calc. c. Rachitic affections. Obstructed, hard, or suppurating glands. Obstruction of the mesenteric glands. Emaciation, with voracity. Wan and wrinkled face, with

dull eyes. Dry and flabby skin. Difficult dentition. Red swelling of the nose. Mesenteric atrophy. Leucophlegmasia—At the commencement of the disease, when the children are tardy in learning to walk. In the second stage, with glandular affections; cutaneous affections; affections of the osseous system. *Worse*: On change of weather; after a meal; on a damp day; morning; night; every second day; periodically.

Sulph. Obstruction, induration, or suppuration of the glands. Diarrhoea, with colic, or constipation. Mucous discharges. Depraved nutrition. Spongy flesh. Physical and intellectual weakness. Ophthalmia. Blepharitis. Otorrhoea. Leucophlegmasia—At the commencement of the disease, when the children are slow in learning to walk. In the second stage; with glandular affections; cutaneous affections; affections of the osseous system. Mesenteric atrophy. *Worse*: In open air; in the wind; on change of weather; in the cold air; in the warmth of bed; night; periodically.

SCURVY.

Caps. an. Swelling, with drawing pains in the gums and in the teeth—In persons who lead a sedentary life. In persons of a plethoric or phlegmatic constitution. *Worse*: When overheated; in open air; from contact; after drinking or eating; evening.

Carb. v. Looseness, retraction, excoriation, and ulceration of the gums. Bleeding of the gums and teeth—From an abuse of mercury, or of common salt. *Worse*: In the open air; when getting up; morning.

Merc. s. Teeth loose, ready to fall out. Itching and redness of the gums. The gums are loose, fungous, and bleed easily. Retraction and swelling of the gums, with

sensation of excoriation. Gums livid and ulcerated—In pregnant women. *Worse*. When touched; when eating; in the cold; when drinking anything cold; in warmth; evening; night.

Sulph. Sensation of looseness, bleeding and swelling of the gums, with throbbing pains. Hard swelling of the gums, with discharge of pus and blood. Painful loosening and easy bleeding of the teeth—Caused by abuse of mercury. *Worse*: When biting; in open air; from the contact of cold water; from a current of air; evening; night; before midnight.

SEA-SICKNESS.

Ars. With violent pains in the stomach. Sensation of excoriation in the abdomen. Burning, internal heat. Fear of death. *Worse*: After eating; after taking coffee or any other fluid; night.

Cocc. With sensation of fulness in the stomach and oppression of the chest. *Worse*: While eating; when on deck; when smoking; after drinking.

Petr. With sensation of emptiness and weakness in the stomach. Heat in the face. *Worse*: After eating; when walking up and down; day or night.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

Acon. When caused by agitating events and anxiety. Constant tossing about and confused reveries, with heat, and feverish symptoms—In children especially. *Worse*: After midnight.

Bell. With a strong desire to sleep. Great anguish, agitation, frightful visions, apprehensions. Great sleepiness in the morning, or early in the evening—In children, after

weaning ; when they cry for hours and days together without any assignable cause. *Worse* : Before midnight.

Cham. In children, who have colics, headache, or ear-ache. Feverish restlessness ; cheeks red ; short respiration. *Worse* : Night.

Coff. From excessive joy or agreeable over-excitement. From prolonged watching. From a flow of ideas. From excess in coffee—In children, when the nurse has not been accustomed to coffee, or has taken it in excess. Feverish heat and great agitation. *Worse* : After midnight.

SOMNAMBULISM.

Bryo. With confused, disagreeable, and vexatious dreams. Dreams of the transactions of the day, with the eyes open. *Worse* : After midnight.

Phosph. With frightful and horrible dreams. Dreams of animals which bite ; of robbers ; of fire ; of the business of the day. *Worse* : Before midnight.

SOMNOLENCY.

Bell. Deep and prolonged sleep, with pale and cold face. Immobility of the body and jerkings of the tendons. Frequent waking and convulsive movements. Furious expression on waking. Great drowsiness and disposition to sleep at extraordinary hours. Lethargic somnolency or coma. Coma somnolentum. Coma vigil. Lethargy. *Worse* : Evening.

Lach. Prolonged sleep. Deep sleep, with insensibility and immobility of the body, grinding of the teeth, tremulous or suppressed pulse. Disposition to sleep at extraordinary hours. Coma somnolentum. Coma vigil. Lethargy. *Worse* : After a walk in open air ; evening ; every second day.

Nux vom. Heavy and profound sleep, with starts, groans,

snoring, and hanging of the jaw. Disposition to sleep at extraordinary hours. Coma. Coma somnolentum. Coma vigil. *Worse*: After a meal; when walking in open air; morning; evening.

Opi. Deep sleep, with red and puffed face, difficult, slow, and intermittent respiration, slow pulse, convulsive movements of the limbs. Coma. Coma somnolentum. Coma vigil. Lethargy. *Worse*: In the daytime.

SPASMS.

Bell. Acute. Chronic—Tetanus. Trismus. Hysterical spasms. Convulsions of children. St. Vitus's dance. Epilepsy—During dentition. In lying-in women. When caused by abuse of narcotics; by adulterated wine or beer. In consequence of a chill or of suppressed perspiration. When the convulsions begin in the upper extremities, with sensation of crawling and torpor in those parts. Congestion in the head with vertigo, with deep redness, heat, bloatedness of the face, and dilated pupils. Cramps of the larynx and throat, with obstructed deglutition and oppression of the chest. Complete loss of consciousness. Lethargic sleep, with smiles, grimaces, and convulsions. Waking with cries. Spasms of the eyelids. Spasm of the larynx and pharynx. Uterine spasms. In children, when the fit ends in a lethargic sleep, or when the child wakes in a fright, with tetanic rigidity and coldness of the body, or when the child wets the bed. *Worse*: From the slightest contact; from the least vexation; from movement or noise; from a current of air; afternoon, between three and four o'clock; evening; night, till after midnight; every day; periodically.

Cham. Acute—In children. Involuntary movement of the head. Redness of one cheek, paleness of the other. In

lying-in women. Dry and burning heat of the skin, violent thirst; hot perspiration on the forehead and scalp. Anxious, rapid, and rattling respiration. Dry, frequent cough. Loose evacuations of the bowels. Spasms of the eyelids. Catalepsy. Eclampsia. Tetanus—In hysterical women. Caused by a fright; by a sudden mental emotion. From an abuse of narcotics. From a chill or from suppressed perspiration. *Worse*: In the air; in bed; night.

Cocc. Chronic—Uterine spasms. Epileptic convulsions. St. Vitus's dance—From a traumatic cause. In hysterical women. *Worse*: After a conversation; after sleep; after drinking or eating; after taking coffee or smoking; in the cold air; during the catamenia.

Coff. In weak, sickly children, with repeated convulsions, but no other ailment. Grinding of the teeth. Coldness of the limbs. Fears, howls, and tossing about. Chorea, at the period of the catamenia—From an abuse of narcotics. *Worse*: During a walk; in the open air.

Hyosc. Acute. Chronic—Clonic spasms. St. Vitus's dance. Epilepsy. Catalepsy. Spasms of the eyelids; of the throat, with bluish colour and bloatedness of the face. Foaming at the mouth. Prominent eyes. Violent tossing. Great anguish. Cries. Unconscious flow of urine. Cerebral congestion. Dry cough, at night—In lying-in women. When caused by a fright or a sudden mental emotion; by abuse of narcotics. *Worse*: After eating or drinking; evening.

Ignat. Acute—Clonic, tonic, hysterical spasms. Convulsions of children. When they return daily at the same hour, with frequent flushing of heat. Light sleep, from which the child wakes, uttering piercing cries, and trembling in the whole body. Uterine spasms. Convulsive movements of the limbs, eyes, eyelids, muscles of the face

and lips. Throwing back of the head. Red face, or pallor and redness alternately. Fit of suffocation. Frequent yawning. Great anxiety and deep sighs. Chorea. Eclampsia. Epilepsy. Tetanus. Spasms of hysterical women, at the period of the catamenia—In lying-in women. *Worse*: When lying down; immediately after getting up; after a meal; after taking coffee or brandy; from noise; morning; evening.

Lach. Chronic—Spasm of the throat. Epileptic convulsions, with cold feet, risings, pale face, vertigo, palpitations of the heart. Coma somnolentum and nausea—In women. In young people. In men in the prime of life. Tetanus. Convulsions in children—From masturbation. From violent mental emotions. From repercussion of an eruption. In consequence of a chill or of suppressed perspiration. *Worse*: After sleep; after a meal; in damp, hot weather; on change of weather; night; before midnight; periodically.

SPECKS OF THE CORNEA.

Bell. Spots and ulcers on the cornea. Eyes red and brilliant. Immovable pupils. *Worse*: In open air; morning.

Calc. c. With opacity of the cornea and swelling of the eyelids. Nocturnal agglutination and diurnal lachrymation. *Worse*: In open air; when reading; by candlelight; during the catamenia; in damp, cold weather; morning; evening.

Sulph. With vesicles and ulcers on the cornea. Opacity of the cornea, as if covered with dust. Injections of the blood-vessels. Ulcers of the eyelids. *Worse*: When moving the eyes; in the sun; in the cold air; morning; evening.

SPERMATORRHCEA.

Phos. a. Frequent and very debilitating pollutions. Flow

of semen, with frequent erections, and no desire for coition. Flow of prostatic fluid. Nocturnal pollutions—Caused by sexual excess. *Worse*: When straining, during an evacuation of the bowels; when lying down; night.

Sep. Frequent pollutions and discharge of prostatic fluid, with intellectual, moral, and physical weakness, and increased sexual desire. Nocturnal pollutions—From sexual excess. *Worse*: After micturating; during evacuations of the bowels; when lying down; in the warmth of bed; evening; night.

Sulph. Weakness of the genital functions, with icy coldness of the genital organs. Frequent pollutions. Watery semen. Flow of prostatic fluid. Nocturnal pollutions—From sexual excess. *Worse*: When micturating; during an evacuation of the bowels; in the warmth of bed; when standing a long while; noon; evening; night.

SPLENITIS.

Acon. When there is fever, heat, thirst, with tension and pressure in the left hypochondrium, and difficult respiration. *Worse*: When taking a deep inspiration. When moving; when sitting up; when lying on the left side; evening.

Arn. mont. Pressive, shooting pains, obstructed respiration; typhoid symptoms, apathy, and stupor and perfect insensibility. *Worse*: From the least contact; when standing; morning.

Ars. Swelling of the left hypochondrium, with excessive pain and great anguish. Diarrhoea, with sanguineous, burning faeces and great weakness. *Worse*: From the least contact; when lying down; evening; night; periodically.

Chin. Pressive, shooting pains, with hard swelling, in the left hypochondrium, and shuddering. *Worse*: From the

least contact ; when breathing ; when walking ; when stooping ; at regular intervals ; periodically.

SPOTS.

Ars. Reddish, bluish, inflamed spots, chiefly in the head, face, and neck. Furfuraceous spots. *Worse* : In bed ; morning ; night ; periodically.

Nux vom. Bluish spots, like bruises, with pricking, burning, and itching. Hepatic spots. *Worse* : When touched ; in a room ; when taking coffee, wine, or tobacco ; from hard study ; from keeping late hours ; morning ; evening, towards eight or nine o'clock ; periodically.

Sep. Brown, purple, reddish spots, with excessive sensibility of the skin. Furfuraceous or herpetic spots—In pregnant women. Burning and yellow spots. *Worse* : After a meal ; in the warmth of bed ; evening ; night.

Sulph. Hepatic spots of a yellowish brown colour. Mother spots. Red, whitish spots. *Worse* : In the cold air ; in the warmth of bed ; night.

Verat. a. Freckles, with itching and desquamation. *Worse* : In spring and autumn ; in the warmth of bed ; night.

STAMMERING.

Bell. With heaviness, trembling, and paralytic weakness of the tongue—In children. *Worse* : When waking ; morning.

Caust. Very indistinct speech, with wheezing and paralysis of the tongue. Great hesitation in speaking. *Worse* : After eating ; morning.

Merc. s. Rapid and stammering speech, with quivering of the tongue, and sensation as if it had been burnt—In children. *Worse* : Evening ; night.

STERILITY.

Con. When the catamenia are scanty or entirely suppressed. Shooting and itching in the genital parts. Leucorrhœa.

Graph. When the catamenia are retarding, too scanty, and too pale, and are accompanied with painful excoriation of the breasts, leucorrhœa like water, and tendency to eruptions.

Merc. s. When the catamenia are profuse or too frequent, with swelling of the breasts and burning leucorrhœa.

Sulph. When the catamenia are profuse, too frequent, and accompanied with cold, with abdominal spasms and with a disposition to headaches.

STINGS OF INSECTS.

Acon. When in very tender parts; with inflammation, feverish heat, and thirst.

Arn. mont. When on the tongue or the eye. In all cases, when there is no violent inflammation.

Bell. When the tongue or the eye has been stung by a bee; with great swelling of the part; heat of the face; dryness of the throat; thirst; and throbbing of the arteries.

STOMACACE.

Bor. v. Aphthæ in the mouth and on the tongue, which bleed easily. Acrid and fetid urine. *Worse:* In damp and variable weather.

Merc. s. Red, fungous, loose, ulcerated, and readily-bleeding gums, with burning pains. Looseness of the teeth. Inflammation, excoriation, and ulceration of the tongue and buccal cavity, which are covered with aphthæ. Profuse

flow of offensive, sanguineous saliva. Paleness of the face, with shivering. *Worse*: In the cold air; when speaking; when swallowing; from the least contact; evening; night.

Nux vom. Putrid and painful swelling of the gums. Putrid smell of the mouth. Emaciation. Constipation—In lean persons of a lively temperament, and leading a sedentary life. *Worse*: When waking; in bed; when breathing cold air; when swallowing; when walking up stairs; morning; night; after midnight.

Sulph. Swelling of the gums, with pulsative pains. Aphthæ in the mouth and on the tongue. Offensive and sour smell of the mouth. Tongue loaded with a thick, whitish coating, or brownish mucus—Caused by abuse of mercury. *Worse*: When or after eating; when swallowing; morning; night.

STRABISMUS.

Bell. With quivering of the eye or eyelids. Confused and weak sight. Fixed look and sparkling eyes.

Hyosc. With spasmodic movement of the eyes or closing of the eyelids. Pupils dilated, and diplopia. The objects seem to be much larger than they are in reality.

SUPPURATION.

Hep. s. Unhealthy skin. Emaciation and chilliness. Shooting, burning, and throbbing pains in the suppurating parts—Caused by abuse of mercury. In children. *Worse*: Night.

Lach. Yellowish, green, or lead-coloured skin. Hard swelling around the suppurating part. Tendency to gangrene and violent pains. *Worse*: After sleep; after a meal; in damp, hot weather; on a change of wind and of weather; night; periodically.

Merc. s. Suppurations of a bad nature. Tendency to gangrene. Pulsative, shooting pains. Corrosive pus. Violent itching and profuse nightly perspirations. *Worse*: In the warmth of bed; evening; night.

Sili. Suppurations of a bad nature. Unhealthy skin. Aching and shooting in the suppurating parts. Fetid and corroding pus. Lymphatic and chronic suppurating tumours. *Worse*: On change of weather; night; new or full moon.

SWELLINGS.

Arn. mont. Swelling of the nose, from a contusion; with tingling and hemorrhage. Red and hot, or hard and shining swelling. Swelling of the cheek; with tingling and throbbing pains. Hard and shining swelling. White swelling. *Worse*: From the least movement or noise; evening; night.

Bell. Swelling of the nose; from abuse of mercury; in persons addicted to spirituous liquors. When the swelling is red or painful, with burning pain. Swelling of the cheek. Red and hot; hard and erysipelatous. With burning heat of the face, and burning and shooting pains in the cheek. Swelling of the lip, with turning outwards of the lip. Scabs and ulceration, with shootings. Dryness of the lips. White swelling; with shooting and burning pains. *Worse*: From the slightest touch; from the least movement; in boisterous weather; after sleep; afternoon, towards three and four o'clock; night.

Calc. c. Swelling of the nose; in scrofulous subjects. Red and painful swelling; especially when the end is red. Epistaxis and painful dryness of the nose. *Worse*: When working in water; after a meal; morning; evening; every second day.

Merc. s. Swelling of the nose—In persons addicted to

spirituous liquors. In scrofulous subjects. Red and painful swelling, with frequent bleeding at the nose. Swelling of the cheek. Red and hot, especially round the eyes; with tearing pains in the bones and muscles. Scrofulous swelling of the lips, with turning outwards of the lip; scabs and ulcerations on the lip. Rough, dry, and blackish lips, with burning pain. *Worse*: When touched; in the warmth of bed; in the fresh air; evening; night.

Puls. Swelling of the nose—In persons addicted to spirituous liquors. In scrofulous subjects. Swelling of the cheek; with tension especially of one cheek, and paleness alternating with heat—In pregnant women. *Worse*: When sitting down; in bed; when eating; when taking any warm fluid in the mouth; when exposed to the heat of the fire; in the room; evening; night; every alternate evening.

Rhus t. Red and painful swelling of the nose; especially when the end is red. Pain as from excoriation and epistaxis. Erysipelatous swelling of the cheeks, when the rest of the face is very pale. Erysipelatous white swelling; with paralysis and heaviness of the lower extremities—In pregnant women. *Worse*: When touched; when eating anything cold; in open air; during repose; after drinking any cold fluid; evening; night.

Sulph. Swelling of the nose—From abuse of mercury, or of spirituous liquors. In scrofulous subjects. When the swelling is red and painful; when there are burning and itching pains. Swelling of the cheek, pale or erysipelatous, with heat, burning sensation in the whole face, and great itching. Swelling of the lips, with scabs and ulceration. *Worse*: In open air; from the contact of cold water; from a current of air; evening; night; before midnight.

Sycosis.

Merc. s. Condylomata. Excrescences. With profuse nightly perspirations.

Sulph. Condylomata. With itching and burning. *Worse:* Evening.

Thui. Condylomata on the gland and on the prepuce. Moist, itching and suppurating, with shootings in the scrotum. *Worse:* Night, towards three o'clock in the morning; while the moon is increasing.

SYPHILIS.

Aur. Buboes; when protruding after the cicatrization of the chancre which gave rise to them, or after an excess of mercury. Constitutional syphilis. Syphilitic pains in the bones. *Worse:* When uncovering the part affected; during repose; on waking; morning; night.

Lach. Venereal spots. Secondary symptoms of syphilis. Constitutional syphilis. After repeated use of mercury. Syphilitic pains in the bones. *Worse:* After sleep; in changeable weather; in hot, damp weather; night; before midnight; periodically.

Merc. s. Primary chancres. Primary symptoms of syphilis. Chronic chancres and chronic syphilis. Venereal spots. Secondary symptoms. Secondary chancres in the throat. Buboes. Constitutional syphilis. Syphilitic pains in the bones. Spots, tetters, and ophthalmia. *Worse:* When touched; in the warmth of bed; in the fresh air; evening; night; after midnight.

Nitr. ac. Primary chancres; with vegetations. Syphilitic ulcers. Secondary symptoms. When the buboes protrude after the cicatrization of the chancre which gave

rise to them. Constitutional syphilis. Syphilitic spots and tetter. Syphilitic ophthalmia. Absence of erections, of sexual desire. *Worse* : On change of weather ; night.

TREMBLING OF THE HANDS.

Ars. In drunkards ; with acute drawings in the arms, and swelling of the arms and hands. *Worse* : Night.

Lach. In drunkards ; with feeling of numbness and burning in the extremities of the fingers. *Worse* : After sleep ; in changeable, or hot and damp weather ; night ; before midnight ; periodically.

Sulph. In drunkards ; with involuntary contractions of the hands, as if about to grasp something. Coldness in the hands and fingers. *Worse* : In open air ; from the contact of cold water ; from a current of air ; evening ; night ; before midnight.

TUMOURS.

Arn. mont. Ganglia ; with a sensation of painful paralytic weakness in the joints. Sensation as from a bruise. *Worse* : From movement ; evening ; night.

Baryt. c. Callous tumours. Encysted tumours. Steatoma. With a feeling of heaviness in the whole body, especially on the left side ; with desire to lie down. *Worse* : When sitting down ; night.

Bell. Inflammatory tumours. When the redness of the tumour extends over the surrounding parts. Lymphatic and indolent tumours and abscesses. Scrofulous tumours, with burning pains. *Worse* : When touched ; after sleep ; when moving ; afternoon, between three and four o'clock ; night.

Calc. c. Long standing lymphatic tumour or abscess ; with suppuration. Wens on the head. Indolent tumours. Encysted tumours. With burning pains, or pains as of ex-

coriation. *Worse* : On change of weather ; in damp weather ; morning ; night ; periodically every month.

Hep. s. Inflammatory tumours ; when painful to the touch. When there is formation of pus. Lymphatic tumours and abscesses. Wens on the head. Inflammatory, encysted tumours ; with burning and throbbing pains ; with sensation of cold. *Worse* : Night.

Lach. When the formation of pus has already begun in inflammatory tumours. Lymphatic tumours or abscesses. Quick and intermittent pulse. *Worse* : After sleep ; in hot damp weather ; night ; before midnight ; periodically.

Merc. s. Tumours with suppuration of long standing. Lymphatic or indolent tumours. Red, shining tumours, with pulsative and shooting pains. *Worse* : When touched ; in the warmth of bed ; in the fresh air ; evening ; night ; after midnight.

Phosph. Inflammatory tumours. Open abscesses, with suppuration of long standing. Hectic fever and rapid emaciation. Lymphatic tumour and abscess. Ganglia. *Worse* : In bed ; morning ; evening.

TYMPANITIS.

Carb. v. Inflation and tension, with heaviness, fulness of the abdomen, and heat of the whole body. Flatulency and flatulent colic. *Worse* : After meals ; when walking ; during the catamenia ; while sitting ; before or after an evacuation of the bowels ; afternoon.

Chin. Fulness, partial swelling, excessive inflation of the abdomen. With insatiable thirst, and flatulent colic. *Worse* : After a meal ; after a quick walk ; from the least touch or movement ; when lying in bed ; after eating fruit ; while sitting down ; before an evacuation of the bowels ; after drinking ; afternoon ; evening.

Nux vom. Aching tension, fulness and distension of the abdomen; especially in the epigastrium. With flatulency, borborygmus, and grumbling in the abdomen. *Worse*: After a meal; from the least touch or movement; after drinking beer; in the open air; when walking; when coughing; before or during the catamenia; during pregnancy; before, during, or immediately after an evacuation of the bowels; after drinking; from a current of air; morning; afternoon.

ULCERS AND ULCERATIONS.

Ars. Carcinomatous, gangrenous, phagedænic, putrid ulcers. Ulcers in cachectic, scorbutic persons. Scrofulous ulcers. Ulceration of the cornea. Ulceration in the face and lips. Ulcers in the legs, with raised and hard edges, surrounded by a red and shining crown. With the bottoms like lard, with burning and shooting pains when the parts affected become cold. Ichorous suppuration, or want of secretion in the ulcers. *Worse*: In the cold; in bed; from exposure to the heat; during repose; night; periodically.

Bell. Gangrenous, mercurial, scrofulous ulcers. With burning and drawing pains, and secretion of a purulent and sanguineous matter. Ulceration of the glands. Ulceration of the cornea. Ulceration of the face and lips. Ulcers of the throat. *Worse*: When touched; during movement; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; night.

Calc. c. Fistulous and scrofulous ulcers. Every injury tends to ulceration. Swelling and ulceration of the bones. Ulceration of the cornea. Ulcers in the legs. *Worse*: On change of weather; after working in water; morning; night; every second day.

Lach. Carcinomatous, gangrenous, mercurial, syphilitic ulcers. Ulcers surrounded by pimples. Superficial ulcers, foul at the bottom. With quick, feeble, and intermittent

pulse ; with fainting, convulsions, and cold perspirations. Ulceration of the cornea. Ulcers in the throat and in the legs. *Worse* : After sleep ; on change of wind and weather ; night ; periodically.

Merc. s. Carcinomatous, syphilitic, phagedænic ulcers. Bluish, fungous ulcers, readily bleeding, superficial, and appearing as if bitten by insects ; secreting an ichorous and corrosive pus. Chancrous ulcers, with violent and voluptuous itching. Ulceration of the cornea. Ulceration in the face and lips. Ulceration of the glands. Ulcers in the throat. *Worse* : When touched ; in the open air ; in the warmth of bed ; evening ; night ; after midnight.

Sulph. Carcinomatous, fistulous, mercurial, phagedænic, putrid ulcers. In cachectic, scorbutic persons. Scrofulous ulcers ; with unhealthy skin, and elevated margins surrounded by itchy pimples ; with red and bluish areola ; with sharp lancinating pains, bleeding readily, and secreting a fetid and sanguous or a thick yellow pus. Proud flesh in the ulcers. Ulceration of the cornea. Ulceration in the face and lips. Ulceration of the glands. Ulcers in the legs. *Worse* : In open air ; from the application of cold water ; evening ; night ; before midnight.

URTICARIA.

Bryo. Acute—Pricking and burning, as from nettles—In children. In lying-in women. Especially around the joints. *Worse* : When touched ; after eating ; when moving ; after a mental emotion ; evening, towards nine o'clock ; night.

Calc. c. Chronic—Burning and smarting ; itching, with great heat, much thirst, and want of appetite. Induration or swelling of the glands. *Worse* : During motion ; when working in water ; on change of weather ; morning ; night ; every second day.

Dulca. Acute—With fever, dryness, heat of the skin, and itching; especially in the lower limbs and the back. *Worse:* When scratched; when touched; during repose; evening; night.

VARICES.

Ars. When the skin is as dry as parchment, cold, and bluish, or hot. With burning pains. *Worse:* In bed; from external heat; night; periodically.

Calc. c. With humid, scabby eruptions and tetter. Skin of the whole body rough and dry. *Worse:* After working in water; on change of weather; morning.

Caust. Painful varices, with violent itching in the calves of the legs. *Worse:* In open air; evening.

VARICELLA.

Acon. When there is fever. Heat and dryness of the skin. Thirst. Pulse hard and frequent. *Worse:* Evening; night.

Bell. With redness of the whole body. Quick pulse. Difficulty of respiration. Cerebral congestion. Dry, burning heat and dryness of the throat. *Worse:* From the least contact; after sleep; afternoon, towards three or four o'clock; night.

VARIOLA.

Acon. After the infection and before the eruption. When there is fever, heat of the skin, dry cough, thirst. Fever during the suppuration. Febrile stage. When the eruption is drying up. *Worse:* From the least movement; from the slightest contact; night.

Ars. With bilious suffering; vomiting. When the pus becomes sanious. In the febrile stage. Anginæ, from the

eruption taking place in the mouth and throat. Skin dry as parchment. Violent burning and itching; especially in the face. *Worse*: In bed; during repose; on waking; evening; night; periodically.

Bell. When there is cerebral metastasis. When the eruption is excessive. Fever during the suppuration. Febrile stage. Eruptive stage. When the eruption is drying up. Congestion of blood to the head; furious delirium; ophthalmia; photophobia. Inflammation of the brain. Sore throat. Pulmonary affections. Affections of the joints. Swelling of the glands. *Worse*: From the least contact or the slightest movement; after sleep; morning; afternoon, between three and four o'clock; night.

Merc. s. Salivation. Catarrh, with cough and hoarseness. Eruptive stage. Period of maturity. Congestion of blood to the head. Inflammation of the eyes, nose, or mouth. Diarrhoea. Shiverings or profuse perspiration. *Worse*: When removing the clothes; evening; night.

VERTIGO.

Acon. With nausea, risings, and vomitings. Cloudiness before the eyes. Sinking at the pit of the stomach. Sensation as if the brain were moving in the head. Redness of the face. Heat. Thirst—From bilious disorder. From congestion of blood to the head. *Worse*: When getting out of bed; when getting up from a seat; when stooping; when moving the head; when speaking; when drinking.

Bell. With anguish. With dizziness, cloudiness or sparks before the eyes. Staggering. Nausea. Swimming in the head. Fulness and violent pressure on the forehead. Caused by nervous affections; by congestions of blood to the head. *Worse*: After eating or drinking; when standing upright;

when stooping ; when walking ; afternoon, towards three and four o'clock.

Nux vom. With wavering in the head, danger of falling, buzzing in the ears, cloudiness of the sight. Syncope. Bilious disorder—Caused by nervous affections ; by congestion of blood to the head. *Worse* : After a meal ; while walking in the open air ; when stooping ; during meditation ; in bed ; when lying on the back ; morning ; evening.

Puls. With sensation of a weight in the head. Humming in the ears. Paleness of the face. Nausea, as from intoxication. Palpitation of the heart. Bilious disorder—Caused by nervous affections ; by congestion of blood to the head. *Worse* : On raising the eyes ; when sitting down ; when stooping ; in bed ; after a meal ; when looking down from a height ; in the room ; evening.

Sulph. With nausea, syncope, and epistaxis. Buzzing and roaring in the head—From congestion of blood to the head. From the repercussion of inveterate ulcers. *Worse* : When sitting down ; when ascending a hill ; after a meal ; when stooping ; when walking ; in the open air ; morning ; evening.

VOMITING.

Arn. mont. Vomiting of coagulated blood of a dark colour. Contraction and cramp-like pains in the epigastrium. *Worse* : After hard study and intellectual efforts ; after drinking ; in a warm room ; morning.

Ars. Vomiting of food immediately after a meal. Black vomiting. With violent internal burning in the stomach. Fear of death—In pregnant women. In drunkards. Caused by passive motion. *Worse* : After drinking coffee, beer, or milk ; after eating ; when sitting up in bed ; during an evacuation of the bowels ; night.

Cin. Vomiting of mucus, of ascarides. Vomiting, with tongue clean. Fever and diarrhoea—Caused by worms. *Worse*: When the mind is occupied.

Nux vom. Vomiting of food immediately after a meal. Black vomiting ; with headache, cramps in the legs, anxiety —In pregnant women. In drunkards. Caused by worms. *Worse*: After drinking or eating ; after any anxiety of mind ; when sitting up in bed ; when opening the eyes ; when pressing on the epigastrium ; when moving ; when drinking beer ; when waking ; from the motion of a carriage ; in the open air ; from any exertion of the mind ; during the catamenia ; morning ; afternoon ; every second day.

Opi. Vomiting of faecal matter. Vomiting of blood and of greenish matter. Of urine ; with violent pains in the stomach and convulsions—In drunkards. *Worse*: When awaking in the morning ; after a mental emotion.

Verat. a. Black vomiting. Vomiting of blood ; with great exhaustion of strength and want to lie down. Coldness of the extremities, and shuddering over the whole body. Vomiting of frothy and green mucus, with sensation as from a weight on the epigastrium. Excessive sensibility of the stomach and burning pain. *Worse*: After drinking ; from the slightest movement ; when awaking ; after the least quantity of food ; before the catamenia ; when eating fruit ; before, during, and immediately after an evacuation of the bowels ; morning ; night.

WARTS.

Caust. With burning pains and inflammation. On the hands. *Worse*: After drinking coffee ; in open air ; evening.

Dulca. On the face. In the lower limbs ; with dryness and heat of the skin. *Worse*: In open air ; in cold damp weather ; in bed ; during repose ; evening.

Sep. On the hands ; with itching, lancinating and burning pains. *Worse* : After any bodily exertion ; in bed ; during repose ; in a warm room ; morning ; night.

WATER-BRASH.

Nux vom. With painful sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach. Cramp-like pain and weight, as from a stone, in the epigastrium. Pyrosis after meals. *Worse* : After a meal ; after eating bread ; after drinking milk ; when fasting ; during the catamenia ; morning.

Puls. With frequent hiccough, risings, shiverings, palleness of the face, colic, and pressive spasmodic pains in the stomach. *Worse* : After eating fat or acids ; after fruit ; coffee ; after pastry ; during the catamenia ; evening ; night.

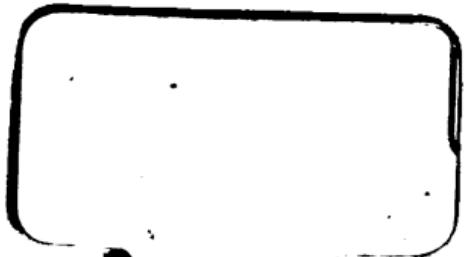
Sep. With painful, acid risings. With shooting pains, accompanied by a whirling sensation in the stomach. *Worse* : After drinking ; when fasting ; morning.

WHITLOW.

Hep. s. Most painful to the touch. Unhealthy skin. Tendency to suppuration, with shooting and gnawing pains. Shiverings. *Worse* : In the cold ; night.

Lach. With hard swelling and excessive pains. Bluish swelling, with darting and pricking pains. Inflammatory fever. Quick and intermittent pulse. Bilious vomiting and cold sweats. *Worse* : After sleep ; after eating ; during damp, hot weather ; on a change of weather ; night ; before midnight ; daily at the same hour.

Sili. With vegetations. Insupportable pains, which force the patient to utter cries and moanings. Burning sensation in the ends of the fingers. Unhealthy skin. *Worse* : Night ; new or full moon.



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